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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 35 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# Government's Refusal To Grant Interview With Mahatma

## CURT REPLY TO WELFARE LEAGUERS

## No Relaxation Of Ordinances

### DETERMINED TO STOP "BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS"

**"I am to say that His Excellency regrets he cannot accord permission of interviews with Mahatma Gandhi at Yerawda."**

**This is the blunt reply that the Welfare of India Deputation has received from the Secretary to the Bombay Governor in answer to their request to get an interview with the Mahatma in jail.**

**The reply of the Governor justifies the action taken against Congressmen requiring them to daily report themselves to the police.**

**As for the restrictions put in the way of Swadeshi propaganda the reply refers to "the illegal means" adopted in stopping trade in British goods and affirms "such interference with freedom of trade we are determined to stop."**

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The following are extracts from the reply received from His Excellency the Governor:—

"Paragraph 5 (2) of the statement:) In this connection I am to draw your attention to the fact that, except where special reasons make this precaution necessary, an order to report daily at a police station is not ordinarily imposed upon any person who is willing to give a satisfactory undertaking that he will take no further part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. When people refuse to give such an undertaking it is necessary for Government to take some action to prevent their assisting the movement in future.

Paragraph seven of the statement) I am to say that His Excellency has taken every possible opportunity to give assurances that the object of the ordinances is not in any way to restrict freedom of trade or swadeshi propaganda. Your League, however, must be well aware that prevention of dealing in British Goods by illegal means has been one of the most important items in the programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Such interference with freedom of trade we are determined to stop and the ordinances are designed to help us to do so.

Paragraph eight of the statement.) I am to say that His Excellency regrets he cannot accord permission of interviews with Mahatma Gandhi at Yerowada."—A. P.

## DOING THEIR BIT BY THE COUNTRY

### Welfare League Deputation Waits On Governor

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The Welfare of India League has released to the press the statement on the political situation which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, as the leader of the League Deputation, made before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on January 18 and extracts from His Excellency's reply which concludes by declining the permission sought by the League to interview Mr. Gandhi in Yerovada Jail.

The deputation consisted of the following persons:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, The Rev. John Mckenzie, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. G. V. Wardle, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. G. M. Rose and Mr. M. I. David.

IN THE CAUSE OF WELFARE OF INDIA

Your Excellency.

We have come to you to-day as a Deputation from the Welfare of India League. The League is a body which draws its membership from various political parties and which includes many people who owe allegiance to no party. We are concerned not with party interests, but in the fullest sense of the term with the welfare of India.

KEEN ON DOING THEIR BIT

In the present grave crisis our great desire has been that we should be in a position to contribute something to the settlement of the problems which confront us and to the restoration of peace and goodwill. It is with this desire in our hearts that we appraoch Your Excellency. We do not wish to pass judgment on things that have been done in the past. We are more concerned with the tasks that lie before us—that lie before the Government, and that lie before the people of India.

We view with great anxiety the passions which have been engendered in this struggle and in particular the grave racial antagonism with which we are threatened.

ASKING FOR SYMPATHY.

We believe, therefore, that we shall have the sympathy of Your Excellency in the earnest desire with which we are possessed that we may be able to play some part in the restoration of right relations between those who are in danger of being so deeply alienated.

This purpose underlies any particular proposals that we may have to place before Your Excellency.

NOT DISCUSSING ORDINANCES

We are not here to-day to discuss the Ordinances themselves the why and wherefore of it—nor the policy which lies behind them. We may examine them in detail when time allows, and at a later date and with Your permission, may point out directions where they can be made less oppressive. But we are confident that Your Excellency will recognise that they are of the most sweeping character, and that they place (' some enormous powers in the hands of the executive and the police that without the most rigid control, they are very likely to be abused. We are not concerned to-day only with Bombay city; here there is comparatively active public opinion and your control and that of the members of Your Government can be readily exercised.

THEIR HOPES AND PRAYERS.

We are still more genuinely anxious about the application of the ordinances in the mofussil, where there is neither the same public opinion nor the direct access to the highest officials. In this we look far beyond the immediate present. We hope confidently for the early day when the Ordinances will expire and the ordinary law of the land fully re-established. We contemplate the time when the clouds which now hang over the land will pass and all the energies of the Government and the people concentrated on the immense con-

(Continued on page 7.)

## PARTICIPATING IN HARTAL PROCESSIONS?

### Govt. Withdraw Recognition Of Allahabad Board School.

(From Our Coresrpondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The Education Department of the U. P. Government has withdrawn recognition of the Jamnipur Middle Vernacular District Board School, Allahabad District, due to the "very unsatisfactory state of discipline". In the school. Students would also not be permitted to sit at next vernacular final examination.

It is believed that the school came into prominence in official circles on account of its students' alleged participation in hartals and Congress processions.

The District Magistrate also issued, last month an order directing the Chairman of the District Board to get removed Congress flags from the District Board School Buildings as the presence of such flags is calculated to excite discontent and agitation. Compliance with the order has been reported to have been made.

## NEHRUS' TAX ARREARS

### Shares In Law Journal Co. To Be Attached?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

In pursuance of the direction, the Income-tax Department to realise arrears of tax on the account of late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the District Magistrate, Allahabad has sent a letter to the Secretary, Law Journal Company asking for particulars of a 100 shares said to have been recorded in the name of Pandit Motilal Nehru or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and directing the Secretary to take notice that no transactions in respect of those shares be recognised pending the formal order of attachment.

## ALL QUIET IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Feb. 10.

Yesterday evening the District Magistrate had Patharmasjid Abdullahs office and several houses searched where bundles of papers were seized and about four volunteers arrested.

This morning one Jalaldin, who is alleged to be connected with recent agitations, was arrested and taken to Shergarhi Thana. The District Magistrate summoned today at his office licence-holders of firearms. It is understood that most of them will be required to surrender their firearms and other dangerous weapons. The Governor has postponed his visit to Haridwara. All centres report that quiet prevails.—A.P.

## EDGAR WALLACE DEAD

### "Best Seller" Of His Time

FROM A SOLDIER TO POPULAR STORY WRITER

LONDON, Feb. 10.

**Hollywood—Edgar Wallace is dead.—Reuter.**

PROLIFIC WRITER.

Edgar Wallace held the proud position as an author of being without rival the "best-seller" of his time. His novels which were turned out at a rate never exceeded by any previous writer enjoyed an amazing popularity. He had no claim to literary distinction. Writing was his trade. It was not with him an art and he did not claim to be the exponent of any high thought, or literary style nor could he claim preeminence as a novelist in the proper understanding of the term. He was just a maker of good stories of the "thriller" species and for the invention and writing of these he possessed a gift that has seldom, if ever been rivalled. He had a flair for mystery plots and sustained sensation that fascinated readers of all classes and ensured that a book of his once taken up was not left until the end of the mystery was reached and every thrill exhausted. His first outstanding success was with "The Four Just Men" which gave him a "pointer" to the sphere in which he could excel and hold his public indefinitely. Since then the number of stories he has turned out has run into hundreds.

Edgar Wallace was born in 1875. He was educated at a Board School and served for six years as a private soldier in the army. Leaving the army he entered journalism and became a war correspondent in the Boer War, a capacity in which he earned some distinction. He was on the staffs of the "Daily News" and "Daily Mail" in the early years of the century but soon took to book-writing and except as a writer of special articles gave little attention to journalism. He recently accepted an engagement to stay in Hollywood for two years and write film scenarios at an enormous salary.

## MRS. WALLACE'S RACE TO MEET HER DYING HUSBAND

LONDON, Feb. 10

The most tragic feature was that Mrs. Wallace had just sailed abroad the liner "Majestic" bound from London for New York in a race to reach her husband's side when the news of death reach London.

One of the tragic features of the death of Edgar Wallace was that while the crowd was loudly acclaiming the success of his new play "The Green Pack" at the first night at West End, London, he was fighting for life at Hollywood to which place his wife made a dash from a party celebrating the success of the latest production of one of world's most prolific writers.—Reuter.

## MORE QUESTIONS FOR HOARE IN PARLIAMENT

### Why Interview With Gandhiji Is Refused

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Knox (Conservative) asked what was the reason for the continuance of disorder in Bombay when things were quietening down in other parts of India.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that Governments in India had peculiar difficulties but it would be wrong to assume that they were not going to prove successful. As regards Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment, Sir Samuel Hoare said that Mr. Gandhi's visitors were not confined to relatives but each application was carefully considered on its merits.

NO INTERVIEWS WITH MAHATMA.

Mr. Knox asked: "Is it not inadvisable to allow interviews with Mr. Gandhi to be published in the Congress press?"

Sir S. Hoare replied that the Government of India desired no such interviews to be given or published.

"HONEST" SWADESHI NOT PENALISED.

Asked by Labourite Mr. Thomas Williams whether the Government proposed to take no action under the present law and ordinances against Indians carrying on peaceful propaganda for Indians to buy Indian goods: Sir S. Hoare replied that the Government did not wish to interfere with honest method to promote the sale of the Indian goods so long as attempt was made to interfere with the rights of other people, but Indian authorities would take action against any form of Civil Disobedience movement. —Reuter.

## VICEROY NOT TO ADDRESS

### Delhi University Convocation

DEPARTURE FROM PRECEDENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

It is understood that Delhi University authorities propose that at the next annual convocation in the third week of March the Convocation Address may be delivered either by the Pro-Chancellor or some other eminent educationist. In normal circumstances, such address is delivered annually by the Viceroy who is the Chancellor of the University. —A.P.

## DISCUSSION ON TREATY RIGHTS

### States Enquiry Committee In Hyderabad

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following communique has been issued.—The States Enquiry Committee visited Hyderabad from 30th January to 4th February as the guests of H. E. H. the Nizam. During the Committee's stay, friendly and helpful discussions were held at the British Residency with the representatives of the Nizam's Government on the following, among other matters; ceded territory, treaty obligations regarding defence and treaty obligations affecting Customs and other commercial matters.—A.P.

## Mr. B. G. Horniman & The "Chronicle"

**The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman are now fully available in the general conduct of these papers.**

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S "RED DAY"

### Gendarmes With Fixed Bayonets Patrol Prague Streets

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Prague.—Gendarmes with fixed bayonets are patrolling the main streets in the city while strong forces of police have been placed at strategic positions as precautionary measures in connection with Czechoslovakia's "Red Day."

## S. CROYDON BYE-ELECTION

### A Tory Success

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The by-election to the Commons from South Croydon due to Sir William Mitchell-Thomson's elevation to the Peerage has resulted as follows:—

| | votes. |
|---|---|
| Williams (Conservative) | 19,126 |
| Messel (Labour) ..... | 9,182 |

—Reuter.

## PUNJAB UNIVERSITY INQUIRY COMMITTEE

### Dr. Ross Massood Unable To Serve

A correspondent wires from Aligarh under date to-day:—Dr. Syed Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh, has expressed his inability to preside over the Punjab University Inquiry Commission as it is not possible for him to get away from Aligarh in view of the important scheme on which he is engaged in connection with the reorganisation of his own University.—A.P.

## MORE SHACKLES FOR THE PRESS

### M. L. As. Are Protected, But Not Newspapers, Says Crerar

"WHY NOT HOLD SESSIONS IN CAMERA?" ASKS PURI

### Assembly Votes For Supreme Court

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Sharp differences of opinion among the non-officials characterised to-day's debate in the Legislative Assembly of Mr. Bhagatram Puri's resolution for the early establishment of a Supreme Court in India. Government as anticipated, remained neutral and so also the Official members.

OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY.

There appeared to be no real demand for a division, but for Colonel Gidney, there would perhaps have been no voting at all. When the House divided, the resolution was carried by 34 against 17 votes.

REMINISCENT OF MOTILAL DAYS.

The atmosphere was very much like what it was in 1925 when a similar resolution was discussed. At that time, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party spoke against the establishment of a supreme court in India, so long as the separation of the judicial from the executive function had not been affected, and until India had no self-government legislature of its own.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty repeated these views of the late lamented leader in his stand today against the resolution of Mr Bhagatram Puri.

IYER-CHETTY BATTLE OF WITS

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer promptly applied the corrective by pointing out how at a meeting of the Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal more clearly explained his views, and how again as the Chairman of the All-Parties Committee. He took an entirely different standpoint from that on which Mr Chetty relied so much.

NAGPUR KNIGHTS' PET CHILD

Sir Harisingh Gour who was really the author of the resolution moved to-day gave vehement support, but Sir B. L. Mitter dismissed it all as the usual exuberance of the Nagpur Knight who had soft corner for this hardy annual. The Law Member shocked Mr. Puri (as the latter confessed) by asserting that the creation of a Supreme Court would mean the substitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England by a mock Privy Council in India." "If so, why not abolish your High Courts?" queried Mr. Puri. The Law Member had no reply.

Sir Harisingh Gour whipped up and took with him a number of members into "ayes" lobby. Otherwise, those who voted for the resolution would not have been so many.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day after the Id recess to discuss non-official resolutions. A large number of interesting questions ware answered.

PENALISING PRESS.

Sardar Sant Singh's question asked whether the Press could be penalised for publishing reports of Assembly members' speeches, under the Ordinance.

Sir James Crerar replied that the press could be so penalised as protection to members for their speeches did not extend to their publication.

BAN THE SPEECHES!

Mr. B. Das suggested that the Government should then ban those speeches so that the Press would know what not to publish.

Mr. Puri said: "Why not hold proceedings "in camera" rather than put the press into difficulty for publishing reports.

Sir James Crerar replied that he could not answer hypothetical propositions. Circumstances of publication must be taken into account before the Government or the Courts took action.

Mr. Neogy: Why not prepare model speeches for members of the House (Laughter).

Mr. Navalrai: Is such a provision existing in any other country in the world?

Sir James Crerar: Certainly, if the Hon'ble Member reads Maye's Parliamentary Practices he will discover it.

FRONTIER REFORMS.

Numerous supplementary inquiries arose over Mr. B. Das' question about the Frontier Reforms to which Sir George Rainy replied that there would be one Executive Councillor who would be an official and one Minister.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed: So there will be one non-official against two officials in the Government.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Is that not in contravention of the Viceroy's statement?

Sir Evelyn Howell replying to a question by Mr. Anwarul Azam said that the title of Dewan Bahadur could be conferred on a Muslim but was generally regarded as a purely Hindu title. He added that title was not reserved for Hindus but could be conferred on Muslims also if there were reasons to believe that it would be acceptable to them. (Laughter).

KARACHI-MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE?

Replying to Mr. Gyaprasad Singh's question Sir Joseph Bhore said that Government propose to enter into an agreement with Tata Sons Limited of Bombay for the operation of a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras via Bombay. The Company would be given a contract for the carriage of all air mail on this route for ten years. No subsidy or guaranteed load of mail would be given and the Company would be paid according to the weight of the mail matter actually carried and it was estimated that such payments would be covered by receipts of Posts and Telegraphs Department. Consequently it was anticipated that no charge on this account would fall on Central Revenues.

SUPREME COURT IN INDIA.

Mr. Bagatram Puri Barrister, from the Punjab, moved a resolution that early steps be taken to secure the establishment of a Supreme Court in India with power

(a) to interpret and uphold the constitution.

(b) to act as a Court of Final Criminal Appeal against all sentences of death.

(c) to act as a revising court in specified and serious cases.

(d) to hear civil appeals now heard by His Majesty's Privy Council and

(e) generally to carry out the work at present entrusted to His Majesty's Privy Council provided that such a court shall not accept His Majesty's prerogative safeguarded in the constitutions of Canada, Australia and South Africa.

TWO DIVISIONS?

Mr. Puri said that the principle of the establishment of a supreme Court was fully conceded by the Federal Structure Committee which pointed out that the creation of

(Continued on page 7).

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A R 6693

POST—A. D. C., salary upto Rs 800/- according to qualifications must have excellent knowledge of English and Hindi and must know games and riding. Kshatriyas will be given preference. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th February, 1932, to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4329

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—MECHANICAL GAS Engineers, Assistant Surgeons, Erecting shop chargmen, Overseers, Divers, Head Customs Clerks, Cargo supervisors and Loco stores clerks and for Bombay Works, Managers, Managing clerks and canvassers. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R 6636

## Trade Announcement

TO EARN A DECENT LIVING—We offer unique opportunities to educated and industrious young men on a continuous scale of prospects from a Representative to District Agency, and Organisership. Full particulars from:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Prosperous, Progressive and the largest Life Insurance Company of European Continent. Head Office:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, Delhi
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40,000 about LOAN without interest already granted. Enlistment for new applicant continued. Next date fixed 30th April, 1932, for granting fresh loans upto rupees 5,000 first loan proposed Rs. 3,000. Ask particulars free. If desired early reply and preference registration name enclose four six pies stamp. Agents of both sex wanted. BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
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WANTS TO PURCHASE a small PLOT OF LAND, with scattered trees, preferably with a small cottage, in the suburbs of Bombay. Communicate with, S. E. BENGER, Gamadia House, Morland Road, BYCULLA.
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E R6577

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WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) in a well running Soap concern. Apply Shop No. 149, Ambawadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
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N 4306

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**THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY the 11th February, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1931.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st February to SATURDAY the 13th February, 1932, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.
Bombay, 19th January, 1932.
4245


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With his Troupe of Entertainers
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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Her Love will Thrill You
MARLENE DIETRICH.
THE SUMPTUOUS DEVASTATING BEAUTY IN
**"MOROCCO"**
with
GARY COOPER & A. MENJOU
A Drama of the Foreign Legion.

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**"TEARS OF LOVE"**
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adapted from the renowned Tragedy.
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Excellent Voice on RICO System.

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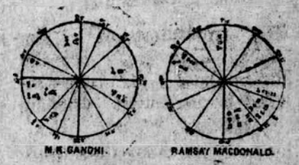


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| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 29 Feb. | 14 Mar. |
| Suwa ,, | 11000 | ..... | @22 Mar. |
| *Tottori Maru | 5973 | 19 Mar. | 2 April. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | 16 Feb. | 3 Mar. |
| Hakusan Maru | 10500 | 2 Mar. | 19 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru | 22000 | 24 Feb. | 1 Mar. |
| Shinyo Maru | 22000 | 8 Mar. | 15 Mar. |

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| Steamers. | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Borneo Maru | 7th Feb. | 19th Feb. |
| Nankoh ,, | 6th ,, | 21st ,, |
| Shingo ,, | 17th ,, | 29th ,, |
| Celebes ,, | 25th ,, | 8th Mar. |

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## YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, February 10.

A better feeling has prevailed in our market in almost all kinds of yarns, during the last few days, and prices have shown a further improvement to the extent of about half an anna per lb. alround. Cotton prices have also shown gradual improvement during the last few days and combined with the recent developments between Japan and China have contributed to the further improvement in fine yarns particularly in 30s and above finer counts. There have been considerably large purchases made by the dealers and middlemen mostly of a speculative nature for forward deliveries in anticipation of realising better prices of the struggle between Japan and China continues for a longer time and the Chinese and Japanese yarns are not imported on a sufficient scale in Indian markets. Reports from consuming districts show very gradual improvements and most of the offers that have been received during the last few days are much low and do not admit of any business of importance. The undertone in the market is quite healthy and whereas we do not expect any further rise in the price of yarn, it is quite possible that the market will remain steady at or about the present level of prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Enquiries have increased but the actual business has been very limited on account of the fears of the political situation.

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have considerably improved in this class of yarn as well as of Chinese yarn due to the present unrest between these two countries. Dealers have been paying higher prices in anticipation of making profits in course of time. The improvement is principally noticeable in single 40s and mercirised yarns. Forward business is very limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the official quotations of the Syndicate and the stocks are not large but the cheap Japanese arrivals have been affecting the prices of Italian as well as other qualities and have consequently been affecting the sales. It is reported that a large amount of business is being done in Japanese yarns at very cheap prices and dealers and consumers find the quality quite satisfactory.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills are reported to have been doing more satisfactory business both in yarn as well as in cloth during the last few days and some of them are reported to have been getting a fair margin in their sales. It is also reported that the Mills in Ahmedabad as well as up-country have made fairly satisfactory sales both in yarn and in cloth and have been experiencing better times during the last few months. The outlook in the near future is satisfactory and the present Swadeshi Movement has been helping sales of cloth as well as yarns at prices which can be regarded fairly satisfactory. The tendency is more hopeful than for the last few weeks.

(Continued from column 7.)

es Q Silver; 45 cases motor covers, 30 cases vermouth; 315 cases art silk yarn; 200 bags almonds; 30 cases corel splinters; 130 drums dyes.

From Aden:—14 cases eager roots; 103 bags moong; 14 bags garlic.

S S Strathnaver, Agents M M & Co., from Marseilles.—29 bales art silk yarn; 12 bales cotton goods; 22 cases cheese; 131 cases tyres; 180 cases indigo; 640 bags almonds; 57 drums chemicals; 50 drums colour.

From Port Sudan.—100 bags gum Arabic.

S S City of Dalhart, Agents, L Edwards Ltd. from New York.—222 drums dyes; 830 drums lub. oil; 50 drums lub. grease; 143 cases medicine; 40 cases enamel; 42 bales old clothing; 60 cases Q oats; 2290 bundles pipes; 100 cases machinery; 167 cases batteries; 15 cases flash-light cells, 151 cases motor cars; 60 cases auto parts; 122 cases playing cards; 25 cases vaseline; 2020 cases tyres; 60 cases wheels; 200 drums asphalt.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10.
Resolute, Fishley Kenee, New York.
Elysia, Henderson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 11.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Feb. 10.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Alavi, for Jeddah.
Steamer Rahmani for Jeddah.
Steamer Jalaveera for Jeddoh.
Steamer Clan Matheson for Marmogoa.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.
Steamer Gairsoppa for Madras.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S S Resolute:— The Volkart Bros. steamer Resolute, 5343 tons, Commander Fishley Kenee, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with 215 American Tourists.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur.—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

**ALEXANDRA DOCK**
Bombay, Feb. 10.
1 Bhutan 2943, Calcutta, 10-2, M M. and Co.
3 Birkenfels 3851, Fort Sudan 12-2, L Edwards. Ltd.
4 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-2 Graham Trading Co.
5 Talisse, 4900, Sydney, 12-2, L Edwards.
8 Pilsna 4829, Trieste 10-2, L Edwards, Ltd.
9 Tango Maru 4238 Kobe 13-2 Y Kaisha.
11 Clan Matheson, 3453, Malabar Coast, 14-2, J Finlay & Co.
14 Benares 3509, Hamburg, N. F. L. Edwards, Ltd.
15 City of Hongkong, 8043, Karachi, 18-2, K Nixon & Co.
16 Khandalla 3389, E and S. Africa, 10|2, M. M. and Co.

**VICTORIA DOCK**
1 Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 20-2, M M. & Co.
2 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 13|2 M. M & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877, P. Gulf, 10|2 M. M. and Co.
4 Varela, 1932 Busrah, 12-2 M M & Co.
6 Jamnagar 279, Bedi Bunder, 12-2, L Naranji & Co.
9 Kohinoor, 3240, Rangoon 13-2, T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan, 19|2, O. S. Kaisha.

**PRINCE'S DOCK**
C R Warfield 3805, Rangoon, 11-2, M. M. and Co.
D E Sirsa 3387 Calcutta 10-2, M M & Co.
G Oostcappelle 343, M'Coast 10-2, Merchant S N Co.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED**
FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 19-2 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 26-2, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 17-2, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Morrison 18|2, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trantenfels, 17-2, L Edward Ltd.
Neuenfels, 27-2, L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
President Monroe, 11|2, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Genoa Maru 15-2, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 19-2, N Y Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 29-2 N Y Kaisha.
Chitral, 12-2, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 23-2, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 22-3, P & S N Co.
Pilsna, 9-2, L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Mangolla 13|2, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 26|2, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 13|2, M M & Co.
Karagola 27|2, M M & Co.

**SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS**
FOR LONDON.
Malwa 20|2, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
President Monro, N. F. F. F. Campbell and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania 11|2 G T Co.
C|o Hongkong, N F K N Co.
Elysia, N. F. G. T. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore, 13-2 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 13|2, N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru N. F. O. S. Karachi.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora, 17-2, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Kohinoor, 13-2, T M Co.
Jalaveera NF, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa 8|2, M M & Co.
Gamoria, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Gairsoppa, NF, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Akbar, NF, T M Co.
Alavi NF, T M Co.
Rahmani, NF, T M Co.
Khosrou NF, T M Co.

**STEAMERS FIXED**
FOR LONDON.
Malwa, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
President Monro, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T Co.
C|o Hongkong, K N Co.
Elysia, G. T. Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Mirzapore P & O S N Co
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru O. S. Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varela, M M & Co.
Bamora, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Kohinoor, T. M. Co.
Jalaveera, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa, M M & Co.
Gamaria M. M. and Co.
Goirsoppa, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Delhi, 8-2.
S S Pilsna, 8-2.
S S Varela, 9-2.
S S Bahaduri, 9-2.
S S Bhutan 9-2.
S S Birkenfels 10-2.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 10.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—81 bales wool raw, A Siam Corporation Ltd.; 10 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 37 bales wool raw, M Nissim.

S S Elyvia for Marseilles.—3954 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros. —For Barcelona.—61 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool.—1400 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 2223 bags myrabollam, Amin & Sons; 2000 pkts. myrabollam, H Bhagwandas & Co.

For Barcelona.—100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

For Manchester.—96 cks. castor oil, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg.—516 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co.

For Bremen.—516 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co.

S S Benares for Hamburg.—1313 bags groundnut cakes, W T Suren 1313 bags gingellyseed Birla Bros. 83 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 136 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Antwerp.—34 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 550 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S President Monroe for New York.—140 bags gum karaya, 140 bags plantago seed, 10 cases gum olibonum, K V Poonja; 70 bags gum karaya, P Kooverji; 1300 bags mowra meal, B Ardeshir & Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 134 bags plantago seed, G Ratanshi.

For Jaffa.—17 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Beyrouth.—40 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Port Said.—24 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Bourgas.—15 bales cotton yarn, F F Campbell & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka.—360 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton Kotak & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 393 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.

For Nagasaki.—100 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe.—300 ton steel scrap, M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Kongkong.—150 bags gum olibonum, Mathradas & Co.

For Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 754 bales cotton raw, N Futehally; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya.—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 10.

S S Victoria, Agents, L Triestino, from Genoa.—131 cases cotton goods; 99 cases macoroni; 26 cas-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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on 15 December, 2016

# The Movie Way

## Leads To New Materials

### And Young Ambitions

(By Frank Condon)

Young boy (who had seen his first silent film): Father, I saw a silent picture to-night—it was just strange.

Ancient parent (uninitiated in the movie-world) what was strange? A picture "is" always silent.

There are many strange ways of obtaining employment in the fourth, or may be it is the fifth, largest industry. You can be elected the prettiest girl in your town with the help of the local Ladies' Aid Society and an afternoon paper. You can become famous on the London or New York stage and a job awaits you amid the chattering films. You can fly an airoplane from New Jersey to Spokane, or swim Lake Erie, and if you are a girl with a curl on your forehead, you have a nice chance of bursting into some studio. If you know a prominent cameraman, he may work you in, or if you chance to bump into a director at a birth-day party and find him a bit mellow, it may do no harm.

People journey all the way to Hollywood from remote places such as Bay City, Michigan, or Rockland, Maine, and cheerfully pay their own railway fares, having a sublime faith in their talents. They rent rooms in the sundown city and spend six months trudging from window to window, asking casting directors if there is anything to-day and being assured there is not. Many of these way-farers have stage experience, some are stirred by ambition and the fires of youth, some are beautiful beyond compare, while others are athletic, with bulging biceps; but the way is long and the night is dark, and almost every train departing from Los Angeles bears a saddened soul who has battered at the tinsel gates in vain.

Some years ago, the Paramount Pictures Corporation began to realise that its New York studio was an establishment of value, not only for the manufacture of standard motion pictures but for the discovery of new faces in a business that constantly demands new faces if it is to survive. The Eastern studio was used, in the beginning, to complement the Hollywood plants, and for a long time they manufactured as many photoplays in New York as on the West Coast. In time, the weight of the business settled in California and the directors and companies at work in Astoria dwindled to a handful. Now the studio is given over largely to short subjects, a reel or two in length, that are tossed into the nightly programme between the news reel and the feature.

A DOUBLE-PURPOSE STUDIO.

Two companies are making full-length productions at the Paramount New York studio, and though there have been a thousand rumours closing the white building on Long Island, it has struggled along and will probably continue to kick its way cheerfully down the cinema highway. Its job now is double—to make pictures for regular release and to discover, and discover and to [illegible] actively, unsung talent—inexperienced and pretty girls, bright boys writers, and actors, directors, some day anyone who may make good.

New York City, just across the [illegible], has its scores and thousands of actors and actresses, young, middle-aged, handsome, ugly, ambitious, and fading into the lethargy of age. A few of these thousands are needed in the films and will succeed if given a chance, and the studio knows there are dozens of energetic young actors on Broadway, who, with a lucky break, will shine as a smart picture, brilliantly as any star in Hollywood.

New York actors generally loathe the thought of hustling out to Hollywood and a lower berth. They have their homes in New York. Their agents live in New York. Their plays are in New York, and when they go traipsing off abandon the Coast, they lose touch, and soon their own business, the managers of plays think of them as dead.

Anyway, it is too far to California now. It costs too much money.

The average New York actor has heard stories of Hollywood, none of which endears the town to him. He doesn't like the West. He is a New Yorker, with a New Yorker's natural dislike for foreign places like Hollywood and Culver City.

UNFILMED SCREEN STARS.

An associate producer for R. K. O. said, and stipulated that he be not quoted, lest he be mangled by the subsequent running mob, that the principal trouble in Hollywood to-day is the complete lack of good actors who are not tied up by contracts; that the United States is a land full of first-rate actors who are undiscovered, geniuses under a bushel and who will remain under the bushel. In other words, there probably is another Wallace Beery in Louisville, driving a sand truck; another Robert Montgomery in Saginaw, selling slate roofs; another Norma Shearer taking care of an invalid mother in Boston, and so on through the list. People seeking employment telephone this producer at six in the morning before he has left his bed, and rush him at the studio entrance, yet he contends that Hollywood is notoriously deficient in good actors and that our fertile nation is teeming with potential screen stars who are foredoomed by their fate ever to remain unheralded and unfilmed, and to die obscurely in their own home towns.

The Paramount New York studio confines its prospecting to New York City, which is at its doors. With the average metropolitan actor, working to-day and at liberty next week, Hollywood can be accepted if there is a contract correctly signed, for then he begins to earn money the moment he leaves home, and his railway tickets are supplied by paternalistic producers. With ninety-nine actors in one hundred, there is no reason why any movie firm should award them a contract in advance of trial, for the actor, however good on Broadway, is likely to fail dismally among the eucalyptus trees and orange groves.

It is only thirty minutes from Broadway to the Paramount studio over in Astoria. It is not a festive suburb, but apparently Art flourishes, and the cost of transportation from New York is the small sum of five cents on the subway. Haughty actors, wishful to show their standing, ride over in taxicabs for a dollar and a half.

Discovery of new material comes about as follows: A film executive or department head thinks of a director on Broadway who is doing well with stage material, or a writer of novels, or he happens one evening to wander into a Broadway play-house and beholds an actor doing his bit with more than usual zest. The executive sends a letter, or his secretary telephones, saying that Mr. Jones, of the studio, would like to talk things over with Actor Smith and that five cents spent on subway fare might produce results.

If he is a fair actor, drawing dollars 750 a week, the studio offers him another dollars 750 a week to make a motion picture, which makes two jobs where one grew before, daytimes at the studio and nights in the theatre. Rare indeed is the Thespian who scoffs at such an offer. Usually he signs up with alacrity, hurries back to tow[illegible] and the happy [illegible] to spread the [illegible] tidings among his envious fellows that he is in the movies for the next two years at a huge salary, all of which is amiable exaggeration.

What happens is that the actor is asked to sign a one or two year option at the same rate of pay, and he is generally overjoyed to do so, as dollars 750 a week for two years is a lot of money, even in rubles. But this desirable contract depends entirely on the success made by the gentleman in his first shot. If he goes over with a roar heard round the cinema universe, he certainly continues to draw his dollars 750, but if his first essay is a gentle flop, or if his work marks him a mediocre man before a camera, he is rushed off the pay roll like lightning.

The two-year contract is an intelligent gesture on the studio's part, for the gentleman from New York may turn out to be a natural film hero, and may so flutter feminine hearts throughout the land and bring in so many letters of ecstatic approval that he would feel like having dollars 5000 a week. If this happens, he is still working for dollars 750.

Following this system, the company sidesteps contracts with untried actors and actresses and a fine bill of expenses which would automatically occur if Hollywood tried to employ New York talent direct. The Astoria plant lets itself in for one picture only and three or four weeks of salary, and the gamble is well worth while. Stage folks of high and low degree have their chance to make good on the screen—a chance they would never otherwise accept—and quite often a new star flames in the cinema sky from the purlieus of Long Island.

THE ASTORIA ROUTE TO HOLLYWOOD.

Jimmy Durante is one of these bridge-hoppers. Mr. Durante

(Continued on page 10.)

**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

## DRAMATIC SOCIETY AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

### Scope For Budding Talent

High school thespians who wish to continue their activities in college are given ample opportunity at New York University by the Dramatic Society at Washington Square College and Paint and Powder, honorary dramatic society at University Heights. The downtown organization, after eleven years of guidance by Prof. Randolph Somerville, director of dramatic art at the university, was forced to disband at the beginning of the current semester because of financial difficulties and lack of space.

However, the student council at Washington Square College, realizing the importance of the work and not wishing to impede it because of money difficulties, founded a Washington Square College Dramatic Society, under complete student supervision and with Jack Knapp, senior, as its president.

Students who become members of the society step into shoes left behind by men and women who have achieved prominence in the theatrical world of to-day. Men and women like Romney Brent Patricia Calvert, David Morris and John Wexley, who wrote "The Last Mile" and is now preparing a new play "Steel."

Membership consists of several privileges, allowing the students to direct plays, to appear in them, to prepare scenery, to act as prompters, and instructions in play-writing and proper technique.

Two plays are put on the "boards" each week by the student actors. Lines are learned in between classes, rehearsals are held in between quizzes, and yet performances are generally interesting and sprightly. While students who attend Washington Square College during the evening have little time in which to learn the lines and still less time in which to rehearse, their acting is on a par with that of the day dramatic society.

All is pell-mell in the dressing room prior to weekly performances. Students assist one another in daubing on grease and rouge and whatever other make-up is necessary. Molnar's "Woodcutter" is cleverly dressed up if that happens to be the play for the afternoon. Props are secured from somewhere, a table is placed backstage in the University Playhouse, room 703, by students who aspire, perhaps, to be stage hands and to enjoy regular meals in later life.

INTENSE INTEREST.

Students are seated in front of the playhouse, if they are members, chewing gum, reading newspapers, or discussing the girl in red if they happen to be strangers. Members know one another in the easy camaraderie of the stage. Tales of how this one or that one has made good in a radio audition are interesting if true. Once a student joins a society of this sort, it seems as though it is his duty to tell all within hearing distance of how he or she stopped the show "at camp last Summer."

When the play begins, all is forgotten, however, in the interest with which the various players are watched. Some watch for mistakes in diction; others for the way "she" holds her head; others observe "her" mannerisms for future reference. An audience composed entirely of dramatic critics, evidently.

When the play is finally completed and the bell rings announcing the start of the next class, the students file out discussing the relative merits of the players and the director in comparison with the play they intend to present the following week. Few are ready to admit that they will appear just as amateurish as their fellow students on the stage just a moment ago. Instead, they seem ready to give performances the following week which will make Barrymore take up knitting. Yet a purpose is served. From these students, we will undoubtedly get our sympathizers with the modern theatre, our defenders or attackers, probably more of the former than the latter. Youth must be served and the theatre is one art which thrives on the young, literally.—"N. Y. Times".

# The Film Censor

## Safeguards The Child

There has been a good deal of exaggerated talk lately about the futility of the film censorship of this country when, as a matter of fact, the rulings of the British Board of Film Censors are accepted by the large majority of the local councils. The announcement that Beckenham, for instance, has appointed its own board of four censors to sit in judgment on all films to be exhibited in the district is dramatic because it is a fairly isolated case. But it does not make the censorship into a "pathetic joke" any more than the action of the authorities over the exhibition of "A" (Adult) films in Liverpool, Bristol, and one or two other cities.

With the arrival of the talkies there has been a big increase in the "A" certificates, although those with the "U" (Universal) certificates are still in the majority. The general ruling about the "A" films is that children under sixteen should not see the picture unless accompanied by an adult, who thus takes the responsibility. This is accepted by the London County Council and a large number of local authorities, but not in Liverpool and Bristol. Recently Sheffield issued a regulation prohibiting the attendance of children at cinemas where "A" films were being shown even if accompanied by adults. But there were so many protests that the ban was withdrawn a few days ago.

"U" CERTIFICATES.

It is interesting in this connection to examine the report issued by the Board of Film Censors some time ago with regard to the two certificates that are issued with every film that is passed for exhibition. It was recognised from the inception that there should be some distinction between films that are suitable for children and those intended for adult audiences. The general principle regulating the decision is that nothing shall be shown with a "U" certificate "which is calculated to impair, in the juvenile mind, respect for morality and good conduct." Therefore no film is passed as a "Universal" subject which deals with irregular sex problems, exaggerated rouge and whatever other make-up is necessary. Molnar's "Woodcutter" is cleverly dressed up if that happens to be the play for the afternoon. Props are secured from somewhere, a table is placed backstage in the University Playhouse, room 703, by students who aspire, perhaps, to be stage hands and to enjoy regular meals in later life.

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course, anything that brings religion into contempt.

The principle has been recognised by the Home Office, and as long as 1923 a circular letter was sent to all licensing authorities, recommending that steps should be taken to enforce the classification by inserting in the licences the following condition:—

"No film—other than photographs of current events—which has not been passed for universal exhibition by the British Board of Film Censors shall be exhibited in the premises without the express consent of the Council during the time that any child under, or appearing to be under, the age of sixteen years is therein. Provided that this condition shall not apply in the case of any child who is accompanied by a parent or bona fide adult guardian of such child."

THE L.C.C. INQUIRY.

Two years ago an inquiry was made by the London County Council into the working of the conditions in its area, and, despite the difficulties, it appeared to be satisfactory. It is now the general rule that notices are displayed outside the theatre and flashed on the screen before the film is shown, giving the category in which the picture has been placed.

It is no doubt unfortunate that about six per cent. of the local councils have not accepted the general recommendation of the Home Office to be guided by the decisions of the Board of Film Censors. The body is an entirely independent Board constituted by the President (Mr. Edward Shortt, P.C., K.C.), who is appointed by the Cinema Trade, which pays a fee for each film that is passed. The president is responsible for the appointment of the examiners, and the final decisions are made by him. The Board encourage producers to discuss forthcoming films about which any question might arise, and no fees are charged for preliminary advice. On the whole the cinema industry is not anxious for any change in the method although, of course, there is a desire for uniformity over the country. Certainly a national Censorship is not desired, and Mr. Clynes expressed the general opinion in 1930, when in a reply to a questions, "I have no reason to believe that any alternative system, so far proposed, would produce better results or command general support, or that the standard of censorship in this country is not at least as high as that in any other."

Last year the Home Secretary appointed a Films Consultative Committee of local authorities, and the suggestion has been made that a solution will be found by the appointment of one or more of its members to the Board of Film Censors. The joint meetings of the two bodies should result in an agreement, and there is a prospect that a formula will also be found for the issue of a third certificate for the exhibition of films of such a special nature as "King of Kings" under special conditions similar to those issued by the L.C.C., which allowed the film to be shown, although it was not passed by the Censor under either of the two certificates.

G. W. B.

—"Observer."


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# Mr. Cochran Ransacks The World

## For "The Best In The Art Of The Theatre"

### Max Reinhardt The "Greater Producer"

The reason I have brought Max Reinhardt back to England is a very simple and sufficient one. He is the greatest theatrical producer living, and there has been no other in the last quarter of a century whose accomplishments come within measurable distance of his.

My career has been an attempt to ransack the world for the best in the art of the theatre and to give the public the opportunity of seeing it.

That is why I am again bringing his great creative imagination to the service of our theatre, and it is an honour, as it is a pleasure, to be working with him again, twenty years after the original production of "The Miracle" at Olympia, for which I first invited him to this country.

Reinhardt generously asserts that by doing so I gave him the greatest opportunity of his career. He was, of course, already famous on the Continent; his production of "The Miracle" gave him the wider international fame which he further justified and confirmed in America. He remains the greatest individual force in the theatre of to-day as he has been for the last twenty-five years.

I am not forgetting or underestimating the work of Stanislawsky of the Moscow Arts Theatre, which has had such world-wide influence in the past, and still luckily goes on. Stanislawsky's art is supreme, but his scope has been more restricted. When I visited Moscow recently the Stanislawsky theatre stood out as the one living thing among the pretentious alleged "modernism" of the "advanced". Soviet theatre, which, as the visit of Meyerhold to Berlin proved, was already old-fashioned. Admittedly I had only a few days in Moscow and did not have time to see everything, but there, as in the rest of Europe and America, I neither saw nor heard of anything comparable in range or achievement to the genius of Reinhardt.

NOEL COWARD AND GORDON CRAIG.

Unfortunately there has been no English producer during the last quarter of a century whose work can be remotely compared with Reinhardt's. Granville Barker gave us a few glorious years and then faded out of the picture. But for an occasional production here and there, no one has come forward to take his place. Noel Coward has proved himself the equal of any living producer in dealing with his own plays, but of course he has yet to be tested in the whole field. Gordon Craig has talked!

It is the whole field of drama that Reinhardt has covered. Euripides, Shakespeare, Schiller, Shaw Strindberg, Coward, Savoir, Offenbach—he has ranged from the longest dead to the youngest dramatists, giving them each individual treatment, impressing on them his own individuality without destroying that of the author.

The miracle of Reinhardt is the amazing freshness of his mind and the prolific vigour of his creation.

He has never made a fetish of any one theory of production. A classic amphi-theatre, the city square of Salzburg under the open sky, the colossal Grosses Schauspielhaus or Olympia, the tiny, intimate Kammerspiele, the rich, formal baroque setting of the Redoutensaal in the palace of Maria Theresa in Vienna—he has experimented with old and created new methods with equal skill and zest, inventing a novel method of staging for a particular production, then dropping it for ever or leaving it to his host of imitators.

He can approach again a play he has already produced to perfection half a dozen times, and entirely remould it to a changed mood.

AN AMAZING MAN.

I am afraid the majority of English people think of Reinhardt as a producer of super-spectacle since "The Miracle" at Olympia. The great scale of that production was my own idea, and by no means representative of the real art of Reinhardt. His greatest work is in the directing of individual players rather than the manipulation of masses.

To appreciate him to the full one must lay side by side memories not only of "The Miracle" and "Sumurun," but of Wedekind's "Fruhlings-erwachen" ("Spring's Awakening"), Strindberg's "Dream Play," "A Midsummer Night's Dream" or "Private Lives," to name but one or two of the hundreds or different productions which this amazing man has crowded into his career.

Of the dozen performances of "La Belle Helene" which I have seen in America, France, Italy and Germany—(no version of this delightful opera-bouffe has been done in this country for nearly sixty years)—I have seen three entirely different productions by Reinhardt, the first in Munich with Jeritza and Max Pallenberg in the roles now played by Evelyn Laye and George Robey. His last new production of the work is still, I believe, running in Berlin to packed houses.

Reinhardt has now handled an entirely new version which I have entitled "Helen"! A. P. Herbert's witty book, of which Reinhardt is a warm admirer, follows the French original for the first two acts, and then adds an entirely new third act which completes the story. Oliver Messel's decor and costumes give an entirely new pictorial treatment of the classic. E. W. Korngold has brilliantly adapted from other Offenbach sources the music to wed with the new libretto. Massine has excelled himself in choreography.

All these component elements Reinhardt has taken and fused into a new and magnificent creation.

The performances of Miss Laye and the other players he has directed are their own arguments for entrusting the production to Reinhardt. Soon he will be here again for the production of "The Miracle" which I am staging at the Lyceum in March. For one thing "The Miracle" without him would be unthinkable, and for another I am anxious to show the play in a more emotional if somewhat less spectacular form.

"THE MIRACLE" AGAIN.

I am sometimes shocked by references to "The Miracle" of twenty years ago as if it were "the greatest show on earth," a sort of rival to Barnum's Circus and Kiralfy's "Constantinople". In that form the pageantry impressed more than the play could do.

Uroduced in a theatre it gains not only spiritually and emotionally, but in actual visual beauty.

This 1932 production of "The Miracle" will explain better than any thing else to the great British public what Reinhardt means as a producer. It will show what is really meant by the term. I have asked him to "come over to Macedonia and help us" because I feel that, apart from these two actual productions, his work will leave behind it an inspiration and an examble of which our English theatre stands sorely in need.—"News Chronicle".


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## A CANARY FROM THE COAL PIT SINGS LOVELINESS OF LIFE

### Romantic Career Of Young English Literary Artist

Mr J. L. Hodson in the following article entitled "One Man Escapes" in the "News Chronicle" interprets a human document—the romantic career of Mr. F. C. Boden—from the coal pit to literary profession.

A romance born amid modern industry—across which the word Escape! should be written.

That's the story of Mr. F. C. Boden, whose first novel, "Miner"—a fine piece of work—is published to-day.

He has sung his way—by poetry—from coal-pit to college. Three and a half years ago he was banksman on nightshift at a Chesterfield colliery, earning 7s. 9d. a day—sometimes on the dole. Now he is a student at University College, Exeter, taking his Intermediate Arts Examination.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch wrote in a preface to "Pit-head Poems"; "This boy sings fiercely, demanding air and light." He was invited to meet Dr. Robert Bridges, the late poet laureate, an stayed several days with him at Boars Hill. After he had gone back to the pit, keenly discontented but knowing no other way of life, a man he had met at Dr. Bridgess house offered to pay his fees to Exeter College. He is still doing so.

Does hardship in childhood, drudgery, suffering of mind and body, lack of food—do these work towards creating artists? Sean O'Casey, who was half-starved and taught himself to read at 14; Patrick MacGill, the navvy poet; James R. Gregson, a half-timer; Joe Corrie, a Scottish miner: Ernest George, an East End bookseller—all these have sung or written plays, seeing the humour, beauty and tragedy in their surroundings—as if the bitter struggle had spurred them on.

O'Casey scorns the thought, pronounces for leisure and comfort, but I am not sure. Art has been an escape. Canaries are trained to sing by being kept in darkness; when light is restored lo!

Just so F. S. Boden, caged in coal-pit, sang of the loveliness in life. "I hope to be something of a comforter, something of a saviour," he said. His replies to questions below open a window on to his own life and modern industry also.

He is now 29, son of a goods porter on L.M.S. railway.

WHAT SORT OF JOBS DID YOU DO AT THE PIT?

Underground:—Trammer. Worked on steam driven endless ropes. Pony-driving. Worked in one place where roof was 2ft. high and had to stretch out behind waggons with lamp hung from strap about my neck.

Surface:—Cleaning coal on screens (bat-scratting). Emptying and filling railway waggons with shovel. Loading and unloading cage at pit-mouth. Finished up as banksman—the one who sends men underground by means of electric-signals and is held responsible for smooth-running of stream of coal up colliery-shaft.

DID YOU LIKE ANY OF IT?

Underground:—No. Too much har work and danger for wages insufficient to provide decent life.

Surface:—Rather liked job of banksman, for the output depended on my collaboration with engineman and our combined quickness and sureness of hand and eye. Going at top speed we would unload the cage, reload it and have it away again in 4 or 5 seconds. But wages were low and the whole thing terribly monotonous.

WHAT DID YOU EARN?

As banksman I got 7s. 9d. a shift. Worked on night-shift regularly. Work always irregular—especially during summer months, when pits would be closed down 3 and 4—some times—days a week. On the the DOLE, which is a decidedly unpleasant experience for any man.

DID IDEAS FOR POEMS COME TO YOU AT THE PIT?

Yes (on the pit-top). Always had ideas suggested for verse even from watching such everyday things as a man being carried out on a stretcher. As I grew accustomed to the work and could do it mechanically, I lived a kind of double life—one part of me doing the work and the other part of me very often making up verses, though these I carried in my head and never set, down on paper till I got home. If I had been caught writing verses I should probably have got sacked.

WHAT DID YOU WRITE ABOUT?

Sometimes sloppy verses to sloppier, imaginary ladies. To the moon—to a river—to death: all the usual bunk, but never wrote much—probably a dozen pieces a year. Never cared a rap about "poetic honours"—don't now; just find it amusing and very often intensely interesting. Don't care for an audience (just one or two friends).

WHAT ARE YOUR AMBITIONS?

Time and freedom to develop certain theories about the art of word-painting in prose. Sufficient income to live in cottage by the sea and give up whole time to writing prose and poetry. To write a novel as good or better than Charles Dickens could.

DOES WRITING COME TO YOU EASILY?

Yes. Write easier than talk. Do not believe all the talk about using a pair of scissors on MSS. Wrote "Miner" very easily and cut out nothing—only altered a misspelt word here and there. Believe most of the talk about "inspiration" to be nonsense. Given suitable conditions have no trouble in getting "inspiration."

WHAT DO YOU ENJOY DOING BEST?

Enjoy myself wandering about in the fields and woods. Like to be quiet. Like to wander about in all kinds of places listening to all kinds of people talking and trying to study them. Enjoy myself when dancing foxtrots. Enjoy the novels of Dickens, the older Elizabethn plays and many of the modern novels (especially some of the American novels).

Enjoy myself when writing—especially when I've got really interested in what I'm doing. Enjoy a game of ping-pong. But it all depends on how I feel and how I feel is never the same for long together.

DO YOU FEEL IT'S PART OF YOUR JOB TO FIGHT FOR THE MINERS?

Yes. Not that I have any politics, but simply because I was born and bred among them and know them to be brave and kindly men and would like to see their conditions bettered. Viewed philosophically it appears to be starkly unjust that men engaged in such a dangerous calling should be so ill rewarded and should be deprived of the necessities of a decent existence just by the irrational whims of more favourable beings.

WHAT AUTHORS DO YOU LIKE BEST?

Dickens, Willa Cather, Emily Dickinson, Sinclair Lewis, Tennyson, A. E. Housman, Priestly ("The good companions"), H. G. Wells (his fiction), Jack London.

ARE YOU GOOD AT GAMES?

Boxing is my favourite sport. ond of cycling, swimming and owing, but really prefer boxing. Captained the college team for two years. Lost much of my enthusiasm, however, since I grew older, and only have an occasional bout just to keep fit.

HAVE YOU ANY PARTICULAR VIEWS ON WOMEN AND MARRIAGE?

No particular views on women. They're all right as they are without my interference. Like them—when they're not patronising and don't gush nonsense about poetry. Always feel sorry for the miners' womenfolk—they have a hard time of it.

Would like to see a great woman poet, but don't suppose I ever shall. Dislike women pedants and women who use too much lipstick.

My only views on marriage are pleasant—I suppose that's because I'm waiting to be married myself as soon as I can get a job which will enable me to keep a wife.

Do not like the idea of husband being "boss"—unless, of course, the women is a fool. Think they should be mates and friends—helping, yielding and sacrificing one to the other as occasion rises. Think it wonderful how a woman will adapt herself to a man and do anything for him. Anyway, I'am inexperienced and don't know much about it.

## Tunnel Under Straits Of Gibralter

### MEANS EMPIRES AND CONTINENTS AT STAKE

A significant statement by Alexandre Lerroux, Spanish Foreign Minister, in the Cortes recently has probably opened a new and dramatic page in history—a gigantic move on the chessboard of commercial, political and maritime world-strategy with Empires and Continents at stake.

"The time has come to build the tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar," Senor Lerroux declared amidst cheers. "The Spanish Government must give this project its full support let let Spain play the great role to which destiny is summoning her. There are no insurmountable objects in the way. The cost will be comparatively moderate. And it will give advantages beyond our most extravagant dreams. We must not delay a moment."

This project, which has been hatching in the minds of influential French and Spanish circles for many years, is not limited to simply a railway tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar, though this in itself will be an important new factor in all the strategic problems connected with the Mediterranean.

RAIL LINK.

The real objective, kept more or less in the background up to the present, is to establish a direct rail line from Paris to Dakar, on the West coast of Africa, via Madrid. The Straits, Spanish Morocco not the international Tangiers zone!), Fez, the Sahara, and the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro, Dakar of course, is the jumping off point for South America. Spain's interest is primarily to establish a quick and direct route to the Spanish-speaking republics, with all that implies in the way of trade, influence, and the greater chance of carrying out a carefully-calculated scheme of welding all these republics into a loose hegemony under Spain's control.

France's interest is to get a bigger share of South American trade to develop its vast African possessions more profitably, and to get a safe route across the Mediterranean in war time for food and troop movements, although it is not certain that Spain could permit the passage of troops across her territory in any or all circumtances.

A passenger leaving Paris for South America would arrive at Dakar in three days. If there is an air service operating across the South Atlantic he can reach Rio de Janeiro in three more days, as compared with two or three weeks from Europe by steamer. Or he can reach Montevideo in four days from Dakar, and Buenos Ayres in five more days.

Even crossing the South Atlantic by boat, passengers and goods going either direction will gain at least a week over steamer services from French, English or Spanish ports.

Obviously, the effect of this new Paris-Dakar rail route would be to give France and Spain a tremendous advantage in the South American trade and in developing Africa, over Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. If world maps could be changed to reflect how distance can be shortened by new routes it would mean that the space between France Spain and South America would be cut in half while the rest of Europe and North America would proportionately be moved that much farther away.

As for the effect, or alleged, effect, on Gibraltar, Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris Matin, put it very vividly in a recent article.

"Spain asks only to write a page that will be the most astonishing in the history of modern civilization. For more than two centuries England has been installed at Gibraltar, thinking that thereby she will have her knee on the breast not only of Spain but of all Europe, believing that she would hold for ever the key of this Mediterranean by which Africa and Asia communicated with Europe. All world politics, for more than 225 years have turned around this Rock, monstrous, inaccessible, bristling with cannon, whose name rang in the ears of the universe like that of a ferocious guardian.

A PROPHECY.

"Some day soon men with picks will push their way under the earth, will excavate long galleries, and will join the two banks of the Mediterranean basin beyond the view and beyond the cannon range of the men on the Rock. And the torrent of human beings and the fruit of human labour, which have passed only by permission of the English sentinels, will then pass freely. But this torrent will pass under the gate, and not through it."

M. Lausanne's articles gives an insight into the French point of view concerning the tunnel's possibilities.

A committee of influential Spanish capitalists was formed at Barcelona in 1920, under the chairmanship of General Rubioy Belloc, to get the work started, and it has even had engineers draw up plans and sink pits on the Spanish side of the Straits to study the Rock. This Committee has been negotiating continually with French groups but the project has been delayed because the previous Spanish Government were unable to make up their minds.—"Sunday Referee."

## CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK

### A Charge Against Mr. Al Smith

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The most sensational revelation yet made during the investigation of alleged corruption in New York City came, when the name of the former Governor, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1928, was brought into the hearings. It was alleged that some years ago, while he was Sheriff of New York county, he "appropriated to his personal use" the interest earned on funds which were in his custody. The amount of this interest was not stated.

The charge against Mr. Smith was made in the course of a debate over the actions of another and more recent occupant of the post of sheriff, Mr. Charles W. Culkin, who was accused of appropriating £5,000 gold for his personal use. Mr. Culkin has refused to give evidence before the committee unless granted immunity from prosecution. The statement about Mr. Smith was made by Mr. Culkin's solicitor, who sought to make the point that his client had only done what numerous other sheriffs had also done, including Mr. Smith. Mr. Seabury, who is conducting the investigation, declared that Mr. Culkin's act constituted grant larceny.

The incident has particular interest, because within the past few days there has been a sudden revival of the suggestion that Mr. Smith may be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency against President Hoover in the national campaign next autumn. Mr. Smith's bitter opponent, and the most important candidate for the Democratic nomination, is the present New York Governor, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, and it is considered possible that Mr. Smith may enter the lists again in order to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. Many political observers believe that almost any Democrat except Mr. Smith could defeat Mr. Hoover if the depression continues through the year. They believe, however, that if Mr. Smith is again the candidate, he would be defeated because he is a Roman Catholic.

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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records: 9-20 p.m.: Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE:—In aid of the funds of the Bombay Granth-Sangrahalaya, Prof. Dewal's Circus gave a special performance on the evening of Monday last in order to enable the Sangrahalaya to effect repairs to its building and also purchase old and new publications.

SREE SREE SARASWATI PUJAH —Sree Saraswati Pujah will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. under the auspices of the Bengalee Union Club at the Club premises at Tyeb Manjil, Mandid Bunder Road, Bombay.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE:—A grand Id Jalsa will take place on Sunday (14th inst.) at 5 p.m. at Aiwane Rafat. The programme includes a film, A. Sheikh's wonderful feats, a Trio exhibition items by "Romola and Sirin', in honour of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. de Andrade.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A clinical meeting will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a lecture on the "Treatment of Acute Appendicites."

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY:—The 70th Birthday Anniversary of Sreemat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday (14th inst.). 1932.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

*PLEASE see us earliest. Our sympathies. Realise our feelings and anxieties.*
*Advt.*

## NO INCREASED DUES FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

### Hedjaz Government Denies Mischievous Press Report

Mr. Abdul Rehman Al Gosabi, agent to the King of Hedjaz and Nejd in Bombay, has received the following cables:—

1. "Contradict what was published in press that Hedjaz Government announced every Haji should carry not less than Rs. 11,000. Government has not announced any news of the kind. Nor has it increased duty on pilgrims other than what has been decided and published formerly. These rumours are circulated by enemies of Islam who desire to prevent Muslims from performing sacred duty of Haj-Akbar this year.—Ebrahim Bin Muammer, Chief Royal Court."

2. "Pilgrim tariff for 1350 is lower than last year. Payment to Mutawifs by Indians is 40 rupees against 54 last year. Dues are collected on gold basis as usual."

## Withdrawal Of Candidature

Mr. Tokarshi Dossa, writes:—"I have withdrawn my candidature from 'F' ward in the Municipal Corporation election which is to take place to-day in pursuance of the request of my friends who worked for me."

## FIVE CONGRESSMEN RELEASED

Five more Congress workers were released from the Byculla House of Correction on Wednesday evening. Their name are:—

Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, ex-editor of the "Hilal" an Urdu Daily.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, ex-treasurer of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. Gajendra Sharma, ex-captain of Congress volunteers.

Mr. Mohanlal D. Thakkar.

Miss Gulab Parkar.

It will be recalled that all of them were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and detained in the Byculla Jail.

## LLOYD'S WARNING TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"We cannot fulfil our military commitment to Empire" said Lord Lloyd in a speech in London warning the nation against the danger of undertaking international military commitments for fulfilment of which it had inadequate forces.

He added that since the War there had been enormous increase on our part in the unilateral commitments outside the Empire to other Nations which were based on ever-shrinking capacity to fulfil them.—Reuter's Special.

## CAR OWNER WINS IN APPEAL

### Responsibilty For Driver's Unauthorised Action

The question whether a motor-car owner was responsible for the unauthorised action of a driver, who drove the car beyond the limits of a license, was decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the Bombay High Court, who acquitted on appeal one Shantaram Ramchandra Wadkar on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the appellant had acknowledge of the intention of the driver to go beyond the limits of the State into British India or that he had in any way authorised that act.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The facts were that the accused was the owner of a motor car and his driver had a licence to drive within the Sawantwadi State. On April 30, the driver took the car beyond the limits of that State into British India. The driver was convicted by the Second Class Magistrate of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District. The owner was also convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 under the words of section 6 which stated that no owner of a motor vehicle shall allow any person, who is not licensed, to drive the car.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said that there was no evidence that the accused knew that his driver was going to take the car beyond the limits of the Sawantwadi State, or that he in any way authorised that Act. The District Magistrate held that the accused was liable, because he said that the word "allow" in section 6 of the Act meant "did not prevent." That was certainly not the ordinary meaning of the word "allow." Nobody for instance, could say that a man had allowed his wife to commit adultery, merely because he had not prevented that occurrence. If a license was stolen by a thief and improperly used by him, it could not be said that the holder of the license had allowed it to be used by the thief, although he could not have prevented it being so used. The word "allow" ordinarily involved permission, express or implied, and that it was used in that sense in section 6 of the Act.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

The principle, his Lordship deduced, was that where a particular intent or state of mind was not of the essence of an offence, a master was criminally liable for the acts of his servant expressly prohibited by Statute, but he could not be so made liable, if the Statute provided for liability for permitting or causing a particular act, unless it was shown that such act was done with his knowledge and assent, express or implied. His Lordship, therefore, set aside the conviction and directed the fine to be refunded, if paid.

"ABSURD RESULTS."

Mr. Justice Bromfield, in agreeing with the above decision, said that the interpretation put upon the words "no owner shall allow" as "every owner shall prevent," would lead to absurd results. It would also be going too far to say that the word "allow" in the section necessarily mean "knowingly permit" or sanction." A man might fairly be said to allow a thing to be done if the matter was within his control and the doing of the thing could be prevented by the exercise of ordinary care and prudence.

## ACCEPTANCES FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Following are the acceptances for the Lincolnshire Handicap to be run on March 16:—

Heronslea 9.7; Diolite 9.5; Pommame 9.0; Fleeting Memory 8.8; Santillo 8.8; Alluvial 8.7; Fiving Argosy 8.7; Rear-Admiral 8.7; Lady Marjorie 8.5; Trinidad 8.4; Goolden Cloud 8.3; Grand Salute 8.3; Zanoff 8.3; Poor Lad 8.0; Eyes Front 7.13; Anthurium 7.11; Knight Error, Light O Love, Red Letter Day, Spinners Cottage 7.10; Grand Master 7.9; El Dorado 7.7; Jerich 7.7; Sargasso 7.6; Ken Hill, Twelfth Night 7.6, Breadcrumb, Ellenborough, Knight of the Vale, Rada 7.5; Go Easy 7.3; Kenwyn 7.2; Witticism 7.2; Meistersinger 7.0; Jerome Fandor, Old Riley 6.13; Benburb; Ghost Train 6.12; Seascape, Ladies Chain 6.11; Amova, Man of Property, Manbo 6.10 Dooley, Fraudulent, Martens Tower 6.8, Enchi and Philippos 6.7.—Reuter's Special.

Indore: The 36th varshik "Adhiveshan" of shree Bharatrashiya Digamber Jain Mahasabha will be celebrated under the presidentship of Shreeman Sayajisinghai Seth Gareebdassjee Barni, Jubbulpore on 14th, 15th and 16th instant at Chapara, C. P.

## PREVENTION OF FRAUD

### Propositions Before Bombay Corporation

### POWERS TO GRANT BUILDING LOANS

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation called on Monday the 15th instant among other things the following propositions would also be considered:—

CHECK THE FRAUD

From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai. "That the Corporation are of opinion that in the interests of the general public and for the prevention of fraud, Government should be approached to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, authorizing the Bombay Municipality to carry out inspection of Traders' premises in respect of weights and measures used by them and to make necessary rules and regulations in that behalf."

SUBSIDY TO TENANTS.

Mr. Meyer Nissim will move:—"That with a view to enabling the Corporation to give advances to private individuals to enable them to construct residential buildings on plots of Municipal land in the City in the same way as Government have been granting building loans to purchasers of their plots in the suburbs, His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request to amend the Municipal Act so as to give the necessary power to the Corporation for the purpose."

MORE LADY DOCTORS.

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta has given notice to move:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that in the interests of the patients attending the Municipal Maternity Homes, it is desirable that the Medical Officers in charge of these Homes should be relieved of their duties of supervising the work of District Nurses and also of attending the women's dispensaries twice a week; that the ante-natal work should be attended to by the Medical Officers in charge of the Maternity Homes as a part of their regular duties and extended to every day in the week, except Sundays, and not twice a week, as at present; and that any allowances that are being paid to them for supervising the work of District Nurses and for attending women's dispensaries be discontinued.

"That out of the money thus saved amounting to Rs. 4,500 two more part-time Lady Doctors be engaged on a salary not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem to be in charge of women's dispensaries in addition to the two part-time Lady Doctors already in service, and that these four Lady Doctors be put in charge of 12 dispensaries to be attended to by them every alternate day and that they should also be entrusted with the duties of supervising the work of District Nurses giving them an allowance not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem for the work. By this arrangement 12 out of 13 dispensaries will be attended to by women doctors and the Medical Officers in charge will concentrate their attention on the Maternity Homes under them and ante-natal work. This will mean a net saving of Rs. 1,140 per annum to the Municipality."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Jutes opened firm after holidays, but eased off slightly as the day progressed and a moderate business resulted. In coals, the undertoned continued to be steady with a small turnover recorded. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section, sugar shares continued to be in fair demand, while others showed no special interest. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3 per cent. paper 16-8, 3-1/2 per cent. 54-10, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 98-12, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 92-2, 1934/44 81, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 96-2, 6 per cent. U.P. Bonds 1921/41 100. 3 per cent Bonds 1932 99-15.

Banks—Imperial Bank fully paid 847, ditto contributory 207.

Railways—Chaparmukh Silghat 48-8, Darjeeling-Himalayan pref. 75 ex div. Hoshiarpur branch 53.

Cottons.—Kesoram 3-2.

Coals—Bengal 224, South Karanpura 1-12, Talcher 1-2.

Jutes.—Alliance ordy. 233-3, Adamjee pref. 94, Barnagore 117, Bally 121-8, Cheviot 207, Clive 24-13, Dalhousie 335, Pref. 104-8, Fort Gloster 457-8, Gourepore 285, Howrah 37-4, Hukumchand ordy. 20-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 252 ex div. Kanknarrah ordy. 326-8, Iansdowne 112, Reliance 59, Presidency 4-15.

Teas—Bishnauth 14.

Miscellaneous.—Carew and Co. 11-4 Cawnpore 21-12, Champaran 19-10, Muree Brewery 99, New Savan 11-8, Samastipore 11-8, United Provinces Electric 99, Burn and Co., 7 per cent. pref. 50-8 Indian Iron and Steel, 4-6, Madan Theatres 2, Titaghur paper pref Rs. 10 paid up 10-3.—A.P.

## APPEAL TO HUMANITARIANS

### Mr. Y. G. Pandit's Work In Corporation For Milch Cattle

Mr. Jayantilal M. Manker, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, has issued an appeal to voters of A Ward for the support of Mr. Y. C. Pandit in the election for the Municipality which takes place to-day.

Mr. Pandit's work in the Corporation, he writes, is known to all, "but his services in the cause of humanitarian work during the last three years are such that I desire to bring them to the notice of the voters. Our society is indebted to him and friends like him for the services they have rendered in the cause of preventing cruelty to dumb animals. It is a well-known fact that in the Slaughter House at Bandra, which is conducted by the Bombay Municipality, many young cows and calfs are killed every day. Owing to this slaughter of the innocents the city is suffering from want of good and unadulterated milk supply. Our society took up this question and sent a proposal to the Corporation to take steps to put a stop to this scandalous evil. This question had come before the Corporation several times during the last fifteen years, but nothing was done.

"When the suggestions and appeal sent by my society came before the Corporation for consideration it was due to Mr. Y. G. Pandit and other friends of the dumb animals that this important question was referred to the Market and Gardens Committee. That Committee had made an excellent report and recommended the Corporation to amend the Municipal Act in such a manner that the milch cows should not be killed in Slaughter Houses. The Corporation have approved the report and have asked the Government to amend the Municipal Act in the light of the recommendations of the Committee. If Mr. Y. G. Pandit had not taken interest in the question, it would have remained unsolved as it did during the last fifteen years.

"Such a candidate deserves to be supported by every voter who has feelings for the dumb animals."

## NEUTRAL ZONE IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Washington.—Opinion is growing here that China and Japan must come to a military decision in Shanghai area before further peace overtures can be made to Japan by the Foreign Governments. Though it is clear that the United States would not agree to demilitarisation of the principal Chinese ports, they might consider the establishment of a Neutral Zone in Shanghai.—Reuter.

## FRENCH CRUISER AT SHANGHAI

### Disembarking Battalion Of Colonial Infantry

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Shanghai.—French cruiser "Waldeck Rousseau" arrived here this morning and is disembarking a battalion of Colonial Infantry in the French Concession.—Reuter.

## EXPLAINING JAPANESE VIEWPOINT IN MANCHURIA

### Envoys To Be Sent To Britain, U. S. And France

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Tokio.—It is understood that Yoshizawa is contemplating the despatch of envoys to Britain, America and France for purposes of explaining the Japanese standpoint in Manchuria.—Reuter.

## League Council And Neutral Zone

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Geneva—At the conclusion of a public meeting this evening, at which the Council of League of Nations considered the report of the Consular Commission on Shanghai and heard the Chinese and Japanese statements and counter-statements, M. Paul Roncour, Chairman, expressed the hope that the neutral zone to which the Chinese and Japanese had now agreed, would be speedily established. The Council will, meantime, await further reports. +Reuter.

## FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION'S INVITATION TO INDIAN CRICKETERS

LONDON, Feb. 10

Indian cricketers who will tour England in summer under captaincy of the Maharajah of Patiala have been invited by Football Association to attend English Cup Final at Wembley on April 23 and luncheon after match.—Reuter's Special.

## C.-in-C.'s Central India Tour

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief returned to Delhi to-day from tour of inspection in Central India.—A.P.

## To-day's Municipal Elections

### APPEAL TO VOTERS OF "D" WARD

Dr. C. V. Deshmukh has made the following appeal to voters of "D" (Girgaon) Ward, in connection with to-day's Municipal elections:—

"I shall be obliged if you make it convenient to attend the Gowalia Tank Reclamation ground, and register as many of your votes as you can, in my favour. My symbol is "Bugle."

The time of voting is from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.)"

Dr. D. D. Sathaye's appeal to "D" Ward voters runs as under:—

I am standing as a candidate from D Ward (Girgaon). My symbol is "Tiger". I therefore request you to attend the D Ward election camp at Gowalia Tank Reclamation ground on Thursday, the 11th February from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.) and to record as many of your votes as possible in my box with symbol "Tiger" on it.

## SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST WELL-KNOWN AKALI

### Judgment Reserved Till Tuesday

The case against a well-known Bombay Akali on the charge of sedition was adjourned to Tuesday next for judgment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. When the case was called on Wednesday, the prosecution witnesses were examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith, the Public Prosecutor and Solicitor to the Government. The shorthand reporter of the C.I.D., who took notes of the accused's speech at Chowpaty on 29th November last at the meeting called under the auspices of Nav Juvan Bharat Sabha, was examined by the prosecution in which the accused was alleged to have stated to give to the Government "tit for tat", etc.

The accused, in his statement, denied having urged his audience to violence since he was pledged to non-violence. He averred that he was instrumental in saving many European lives, including that of a prince.

His Worship adjourned judgment till Tuesday next.

## STOP PRESS

### ARRESTS IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Seven Congressmen who were rounded up and arrested last Sunday were released to-day on condition they should not take part in the civil disobedience movement. Four of them have been in addition required to give attendance to the police at 6 p.m. daily. Jayanti Dalal, a youth leaguer, was released this morning from Sabarmati Jail on parole. He is wanted by the police for breach of parole, as he has failed to give attendance to the police, but he could not be traced. Seventeen picketers including 7 women were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops but they were released at night.—A. P.

### BLUE FLAG DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST R. T. COMMITTEE.

PATNA, Feb. 10.

The Chairman and members of the Franchise Committee arrived here this morning. A batch of over thirty near the railway crossing waved a blue flag and shouted various slogans when the train steamed in Police dispersed them, but a few others made similar demonstrations, while cars carrying the members passed the main road.—A. P.

### MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR SENTENCED.

SURAT, Feb. 10.

A prominent Municipal Councillor of Surat who was arrested yesterday for not observing the conditions imposed by parole was placed before the City Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 4 months' further rigorous imprisonment under section 21 of Emergency Ordinance.—A.P.

### ALLEGED ASSAILANT OF GOVERNOR REMANDED TO CUSTODY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Bina Das, alleged assailant of the Governor was to-day placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Chamber and remanded to custody till February 15. Her brother and lawyer were allowed by the Magistrate to interview her in the Central Jail.

10 Congressmen were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to nine months by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with picketing, unlawful meetings and processions.

Seventeen were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to six months by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan and eight sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 to 12 months by Howrah Courts in same connection.

Two more have been arrested in connection with the bomb outrage on the District Magistrate.—A.P.

## Creating Free Port Areas

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Rugby.—The "Evening News" states that in order to prevent any inconvenience to Britain's re-export trade by new import duties, free port areas will be established at all the Chief British ports.

It is estimated that the goods for re-export which reach London alone are worth £ fifty millions every year.—B. O. W.

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The Year's Great Farce
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you will Laugh Till You Cry.
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GLORIA SWANSON
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# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

*THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1932.*


## ENEMY OF HIS OWN COUNTRY?

It is reported that Sir Samuel Hoare was called upon to answer no less than 52 questions regarding the situation in India in the House of Commons on Monday. It cannot be said, however, that his answers, so far as we can rely upon Reuter's messages, were really enlightening or gave anything like an adequate idea of the state of affairs now existing. The House of Commons is supposed to be ultimately responsible for the good government of India, but its members have to a very small extent, it is evident, realised the gravity of the situation. Even those few members by whom it is appreciated are evidently not completely informed as to the extent to which the optimistic assurances given by Sir Samuel Hoare in his speech to the journalists have been falsified in the events which have since occurred and by the universal and bitter protests which the operation of the Ordinances has evoked. Certainly an accurate idea of what is going on in the country is not to be obtained from the fragmentary, evasive and sometimes misleading replies vouchsafed by the Secretary of State.

*AN EXTRAORDINARY EVASION.*

In the second category his answer to an enquiry regarding the boycott of British goods and picketting was an extraordinary evasion of the truth. It was too early, he said, to say whether picketing of shops in Bombay had now stopped and also to give the effect of the boycott on the sale of British goods. The effect of the boycott on the sale of British goods is continuous and patent. It is revealed in the periodical returns published by Government and other authoritative bodies, showing not merely a steady decline but a calamitous collapse of British imports. Whatever has happened during the past few weeks obviously indicates that, far from the decline in this trade showing any signs of being arrested, it is likely to have been accelerated. As for the plea that it is too early to say whether the picketing of shops has stopped or not, it is impossible to tell what the statement means. There is no sense in it. Are we to suppose that Sir Samuel Hoare has received reports from the Government of Bombay to the effect that they are unable to give him a definite answer on such an easily ascertainable point as this? Such paltry evasions seem to suggest that the authorities in Whitehall are afraid to face a frank admission of the disconcerting truth.

*STARTLING FIGURES.*

The figures as to the numbers of persons who have been victimised under the Ordinances should be sufficiently startling to persons in England who have nursed the comfortable delusion that the extinction of the Civil Disobedience movement would be an easy task. But even these figures do not reveal the whole truth. At any rate, they may be easily misconstrued. The Secretary of State said that the number of persons arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinances had reached the total of 4674 by January 31st. But it is obvious that the number of people against whom action has been taken one way or another must be very much larger; the figures of arrests in the Frontier Province alone, as officially given out in the Legislative Assembly—over 11,000—make this clear. Sir Samuel Hoare's figure is exclusive of thousands of arrests under other Ordinances or by the abnormal use of normal legal provisions like Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. If members of Parliament are anxious to know the whole truth about India, they should call for full returns and reports of all arrests, whether under the Emergency Powers Ordinance or not, of all convictions with the nature of the charges and the sentences imposed, of the number of instances of lathi charges, whether of the "mild" type or not, as well as the nature of the disturbances which provoked them, the number of associations which have been declared unlawful and finally of the various public bodies and associations which have protested either against the ordinances themselves or the manner in which they are being worked or both. The full truth about all these things would make it impossible for any official apologist in England to repeat the amazing performance of the Secretary of State on January 27th, when he assured the assembled journalists that the "restrictions" under the Ordinances were causing little anxiety and that the majority of Indian men and women were supremely content that the Government had at last decided to rule with a firm hand.

*POLICE EXCESSES.*

When asked for the number of peaceful picketers injured by lathi charges Sir Samuel took refuge in a characteristic evasion by stating that the police have no authority to use force unnecessarily and he was not prepared to accept the assumption in the question that the police were abusing their powers. A pettifogging under-secretary could not have done better, or worse, than this. Whether the police have authority or not to use force unnecessarily the fact that they have been using it, not only unnecessarily but brutally in various parts of the country is undoubted. We are glad to recognise that the City of Bombay has been free since the present struggle began from the excesses which not only shocked the public of the city but neverbated round the world in 1930. But other cities and districts have not been spared. The reports from the Madras Presidency of unresisting volunteers and picketers being beaten to unconsciousness and of other excesses will provide Sir Samuel Hoare, when he is faced with them, with food for reflection, though whether he will appreciate the extent to which this sort of brutality develops that want of sympathy in foreign countries with Britain's efforts to preserve law and tranquility in India, of which the London papers are apt to complain, is another matter.

*WILL HE READ IT?*

Their effect on the minds of "the large body of law-abiding people" in the Madras Presidency who have been hitherto willing to co-operate with Government but have been now driven by disgust and indignation to entertain sentiments of a different kind has been revealed in no uncertain language in the Madras Council. If Sir Samuel Hoare could be persuaded to read a report of the proceedings in which these matters were discussed, his complacent refusal to accept assumptions of the abuse of their powers by the police might be rudely shaken. On the other hand it might not, for it is impossible to place any limit to the extremes to which self-delusion will carry a man who could be guilty of the egregious statement that the large majority of Indian men and women are anxious to have all political agitation in the country suppressed.

*REMEMBER THE FUTURE.*

All this beating of the public, whipping of children and imposition of other vindictive sentences in the courts will not bring about the results the Government aim to achieve. If Sir Samuel Hoare were possessed of a grain of political foresight or shrewdness, he would realise that excesses of any and every kind defeat their own object and that nothing is more likely to destroy the prestige of Governments that are either unwilling to control their subordinates or unable to do so. The spectacle of this renewal of the practice of methods which have done more and are doing more to embitter the relations of the two races in India is as painful to Indians as it ought to be to Britishers. Whichever way the present struggle ends an aftermath of bitter resentment and anger, caused by excesses, whether of actual physical violence or vindictive punishment, is not going to serve any purpose but that of making the task of securing the willing acquiescence of the people of this country in any scheme which retains India as a member of the British Commonwealth a practical impossibility. If the British people have any anxiety for the retention or ultimate restoration, let us say, of good feeling they should see to it that the subordinate instruments of their power in India are compelled to use clean methods in carrying out the policy for which their Government have made them responsible. Ministers who, like Sir Samuel Hoare, close their eyes to ugly facts are enemies of their own country.

## RETROGRESSION

The abolition of prohibition in Finland is undoubtedly a setback, however slight and temporary, to the cause of world-prohibition. It would be premature to discuss the causes that may have brought about the reaction in the country. It may be that the difficulty of balancing the budget in the present extraordinary depression has induced the Government to seek some relief from liquor revenue. Whatever may be the case we are firmly convinced that a people who have once tried Prohibition will inevitably return to it. In the meanwhile it is the duty of prohibitionists not only in Finland, but in all other countries to be more active in counteracting the pernicious but well-organised propaganda of wet interests; to strive to recover lost ground and to prevent at any cost the further spread of reaction.

The "Evening News of India," which is jubilant over the Finnish decision, remarks: "In the failure of the Finnish experiment there is a fresh lesson to the advocates of complete prohibition in India.... Where Finland and America have failed, India cannot hope to succeed." This is a childish conclusion based on incorrect premises. Prohibition in America has not failed and there is no likelihood that it will. Nor need Finland's lapse be assumed to be permanent, or even likely to continue long. In any case India's case is quite different from that of any Western country, for there is no question but that the sentiment of the vast mass of the people is utterly opposed to the traffic in drink. That is why in recent months, without any legislative aid, nay, in spite of legal and illegal hindrances, India has made such strides towards prohibition as even the United States might envy. With a fully responsible Government in the country, nation-wide prohibition will become an accomplished fact immediately.

# ASSEMBLY SHOULD THROW OUT RAILWAY BUDGET

## Apart From Protest Against Repression It Should Be Rejected On Merits

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

The Railway Budget will be presented to the Assembly shortly and we shall find the usual platitudes trotted out showing that the railways are the greatest commercial assets of the nation and that we have every reason to be proud of the year's achievement. To the official mind which is prepared to see glorious prosperity where there is intense depression there may be some satisfaction that this year's budget with its deficit of about Rs. 15 crores has been somehow balanced, though there would naturally be much uncertainty in unofficial minds as to how the balancing has been done

**THE YEAR'S RECORD.**

Judging from the working of the railways up to the 16th January, the 42nd week, there has been an average deterioration of Rs. 4.6 lakhs per week and a total of Rs. 19.2 crores over the estimates. During the next few weeks there may be some slight improvement in the decline over last year but in any case the earnings will be at least Rs. 22 crores short of the budget, with a net deficit of about Rs. 19 crores for the year. How the Government will square up the budget is to be seen. They have already raided the reserve fund and now there is little left.

Whtever else the Railway Board lacks in, it does not lack ingenuity and this year the budget probably will be balanced by appropriating the Depreciation Fund. In other words, the Railways will not only fail to put up depreciation this year but they will take away what has been accumulated so far on this account. The allocation for this year was Rs. 13 crores and the omission of this alone would go a long way to meeting the deficit.

**HOW IT HAS BEEN BUILT UP.**

The Depreciation Fund was started in 1924-25 with the separation of the budget and the total allocation up to March 1931 was Rs 78,21 lakhs but all this amount has not gone into the Fund, a good portion having been spent in the current years, totalling Rs. 15,26 lakhs. The allocation in 1924-25 was Rs. 9,95 lakhs but it rose to Rs. 12,63 lakhs in 1930-31. This is due to the fact that the capital at charge rose in the period from Rs. 625 crores to Rs. 751 crores for the so-called commercial railways alone.

This heavy rise in capital is itself stated to be due to incorrect accounting whereby current renewals and other revenue items were charged to capital. Much of the Rs. 123 crores represents such incorrect allocation so that the profits shown in 1924-29 were unreal to a large extent. This has resulted in an enormous increase in expenditure both through interest on the capital thus written up and in depreciation and higher administrative charges incurred on the strength of this unreal prosperity.

**STRATEGIC LINES.**

It has been stated several times in the Assembly that the strategic lines show heavy losses chiefly because items which ought to have been charged to the army are being charged to these lines and this statement has remained unchallenged by the Government. The loss on these lines for 1930-31 was estimated at Rs. 2,19 lakhs and it is possible that all of this was due to military movements chargeable to the army budget.

The retrenchments suggested by the Railway Sub-Committee are clearly incapable of meeting the situation, the savings of Rs. 7,79 lakhs suggested by the Committee being far below requirements, and even these modest suggestions are unlikely to be adopted in practice. They have only been applied where they affected the fortunes of the lower paid employees and some minor details and a more radical and thorough investigation is necessary if the railways are to justify the epithet "commercial" to any extent.

**LEGISLATORS' DUTY.**

It is reported that the legislators are proposing to throw out the Railway Budget as a protest against the Government attitude on the question of the Ordinance regime. But it would appear that there is a case for throwing out the budget on its own merits. It is up to the Assembly to show its resentment at the way in which its most earnest pleadings for sensible management of the railways have been brushed aside by the Railway Board as irresponsible criticism. Now that the Opposition Benches are less thin, we have a right to expect this result.

# Notes of the Day

**Over-Academic Education.**

Sir Daniel Hamilton has made some deservedly severe remarks on the over-academic and the practical nature of our education. He is not far out when he describes a Bachelor of Arts as "an artless bachelor who can feed neither himself nor a wife" or a Master of Arts as a young man "who has mastered the art of starving at a cost of, say Rs. 4,000, to his parents." But in fairness let a good part of the blame rest on those who shaped and are still controlling our educational policy. Thousands of Indian boys are now eager to acquire technical education but there are not schools enough to teach them and most of the Technological graduates fail to find openings in the industrial sphere, constituted as it is.

**A New Plan.**

Sir Daniel's way out of the difficulty is interesting, though not quite original. In some respects it has already been adopted by several National Schools in the country. He suggests that, as man's principal material wants are food, clothing and housing, every young man should be taught how to grow his food, weave his clothes and build his house, whatever else he may choose to learn or not to learn. Sir Daniel is sure that all these things can be learnt in one year at a cost of not more than Rs. 250. He will do well to work out his idea in some selected centres. His practical achievements may then make a wider appeal than a mere theoretical plan.

**The Frontier Farce.**

The Government of India have issued a Gazette Extraordinary promulgating the establishment of the North-West Frontier Province as a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act. It is significant that the Montford Reforms, at any rate their outward policy, are being introduced in the Province at a time when they are universally discredited and are being scrapped in other Provinces. One does not understand, either, why the introduction of reforms in this one Province, are being rushed so that a new regime will anticipate the constitutional scheme now in the making, unless it is to divert the attention of the Frontier people from their present troubles and ambitions. The simple fact that the ordinances are still in force in the Province and that hundreds of influential leaders and workers are still kept in jail, is enough to destroy any justification for foisting any scheme of the kind on the Province at this moment. With so many popular leaders in jail or probably disqualified from being members of the Legislative Council, the Legislature will be anything but representative, not to mention its nominal powers. The farce we suppose will be completed with the passing by the Legislature of a vote of confidence in the present policy of Government.

**One More Conference.**

One more All-India, All-Party Conference is being organised, so understands the Associated Press, with the main objects of urging Government to declare their policy with regard to the safeguards, the setting up of a British Indian Federation as a preliminary to the All-India Federation, and the final solution of the communal question. But we doubt if Government will be so accommodating as to declare their policy on any of these points quite so soon. In the first place Government, whatever they may think, cannot commit themselves to any definite policy until the conflict with the Congress is ended one way or other. Secondly the question of safeguards itself depends upon the nature of the Federation. And, far from agreeing to a British Indian Federation, Government are trying to persuade the present Legislatures to ask for and be content with Provincial Autonomy for the present. There is a fair chance of their soon promising separate electorates to several communities including the Muslims for obvious reasons. But no Government declaration of policy will end the communal controversy. The solution must come from the two communities themselves and the declaration from their recognised leaders. Nationalists who think that conferences and committees are going to solve the country's difficulties should prepare themselves for a complete disappointment.

## "DONTS" FOR NEWSPAPERS!

### Names Of Persons Arrested And Convicted To Be Suppressed

An order signed by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, has been served on the Editors of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Indian Daily Mail" on Wednesday morning. The order among other things prevents the papers concerned from publishing the names of persons taking part in, or arrested or convicted in connection with Congress activities.

The other matters, news of which the Editors are directed to abstain from publishing, were contained in the "warning" circular sent out by the Government of Bomaby to all papers on January 27th last. The order is to remain in force for three months.

The following is the full list of matters news of which the papers are now definitely ordered not to publish:—

(1) Congress propaganda of any kind, including messages from persons arrested.

(2) Messages issuing or purporting to issue from persons confined in jail.

(3) Immoderate criticisms of Government or Government Officials.

(4) Exaggerated reports of political events.

(5) Notices or advertisements of meetings, processions or other activities intended to promote civil disobedience.

(6) Photographs or names of persons taking part in, or arrested or convicted in connection with, Cogress activities or photographs of any incidents relating to such activities.

(7) Any other matter in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement or in furtherance of the programme of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee as published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th January 1932, and

(b) Shall abstain from all activities in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

# Tipsy-Cake

"JAPAN BOWS TO THE LEAGUE."

Very polite indeed. The Japs were never anything else. But then comes, "Shells Again Fall in Shanghai Settlement."

Which is equally characteristic.

* * *

The League are yet a long way off that settlement but the Japs are on the spot ready to deliver the goods.

* * *

Twenty-two million pounds is to be saved for British tax-payers by drastic cuts. The largest saving will be in the Army vote.

That's how they do things when their own pockets are concerned!

* * *

The process of curbing the power of the press is making merry progress. Yesterday another good old settled principle of law flopped on the floor of the Assembly.

* * *

Sir James Crerar announced that the publication of the reports of speeches in the Legislative Assembly in the press could be penalised though not the members who made them. Incidentally we feel it ought to be the other way.

* * *

With Ordinances behind them the Government can penalise any old thing they like. They can serve an order on the Editor to abstain from taking his tiffin, going to the races or saying his prayers—if they can find an Editor who ever says them.

* * *

So presumably the Home Member is thinking of Ordinances and orders thereunder. But if he's relying on the ordinary law he's hopelessly wrong, as he so often is. The law is quite clear on the point. In the English law there is undoubted privilege and in the Indian code a report of a speech published in good faith in the public interest is clearly protected.

* * *

Whether "good faith" could always be successfully pleaded for publishing some of the speeches that are heard in the Assembly—Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed or Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi for instance—is another matter.

* * *

"I am to say that His Excellency has taken every possible opportunity to give assurances that the object of the Ordinances is not in any way to restrict freedom of trade or Swadeshi propaganda." (Reply to the Welfare of India League deputation).

And yet there are a lot of pig-headed people who will go on believing, not only that this is the object, but the actual result in practice? What are you to do with such cussed people?

* * *

Perhaps it's because the Ordinances empower the executive to,

Control the supply of commodities of general use.

Order traders to place the whole or any portion of their stocks at the disposal of Government.

Take possession of buildings.

Regulate the means of transport.

Commandeer vehicles of all kinds.

Order owners of licensed vehicles not to carry particular persons or classes of persons.

Control public utility services, posts and telegraphs, railways and vessels.

Take possession of moveables, garnish bank accounts and examine books.

* * *

Now isn't it absurd to get alarmed about such trifles? Tush, tush!

* * *

Edgar Wallace, whose death will be mourned by millions, whom he thrilled again and again to their very marrows—including even "high-brow" critics and eminent statesmen—turned out his books at such a rate that he was once accused of employing a staff of "ghosts" to write them.

He was not accused a second time. The first man had to pay heavy damages for libel.

* * *

He would not have been the first popular author, if the charge had been true, who employed literary "ghosts". A famous writer of musical comedies used to run a big office full of writers with different departments for plots, scenarios, dialogue, lyrics etc.

* * *

It is related that on one occasion he engaged a distinguished composer to write the music of one of his plays. One day he came into the office to keep an appointment with the composer, who did not appear. "I suppose he's looking for some one to write the music for him" said one of the literary ghosts grimly.

## PT. MALAVIYA'S SEPTUAGENARY.

### Birthday Greetings From Prominent Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

On the occasion of his Seventieth birthday last week, Pandit Malaviya received a chorus of greetings and messages from all over the country.

Sir T. B. Sapru, says in a letter to Principal Dhruva at Benares:—

It is given to few men to realise in their life-time their cherished dreams. Malaviyaji is one of those lucky exceptions, for the Hindu University to my mind represents the materialisation of his dreams. How much thought, how much effort, how much energy, he put into the noble task of rearing up this seat of learning not only for the growth of present generation but also for succeeding generations, is only known to those who were intimately associated with him at the inception of the idea. This achievement alone would entitle him to the ever lasting gratitude of his countrymen, but there are others to his credit in other departments of life no less enduring in heir beneficient character, which have secured for him a permanent place in the national pantheon. He has been looked upon as a pillar of orthodoxy in the Hindu fold, and if an unorthodox man like myself may refer to it, I shall say only this much that his recent visit to Europe only shows that the citadels of orthodoxy are not so impregnable as some of us in our impatience imagine them to be.

SERVICE, HIS LIFE'S MOTIVE POWER.

"The motive power of his life has been service, and that is and must be treated as beyond controversy.

"Life would be stagnant if all opinion was standardised, and it is but natural that even in normal times, more so in abnormal times, opinion should divide the best of friends. It is not of his opinions that I desire to say anything but of the courage and pertinacity with which he has held and expressed those opinions, that I desire to speak with the utmost respect and appreciation. In short in my opinion his has been a singularly rich life—rich in achievements and rich in the ideals of personal and public purity, nobility of aim and ceaselessness of effort."

"OBJECT OF DEEP REVERENCE"

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the President of the Servants of India Society while at Allahabad in connection with the meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation, says:

To us, members of the Servants of India Society, he is an object of deep reverence and attachment being one of the greatest friends of the founder of our Society—the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale Fortunately for us he has continued even after Mr. Gokhale's death his interest in his great friend's work and he is a great friend of many a member of that organisation. I, therefore, send him on this occasion our most heartiest congratulations and felicitations on his attaining the 70th birthday."

MAY HE LIVE TO WITNESS INDIA UNDER SWARAJ!

Mr. Chintamani in his message says:—

"May our revered old Malaviyaji live many more years healthy and strong to render still more public service, would be the prayer of his hosts of admirers and friends and his countrymen generally to-day. May Benares Hindu University which will ever be a living memorial to Malaviyaji's goodness, to Malaviyaji's patriotism, to Malaviyaji's constructive patriotic efforts, grow from strength to strength justify the hopes and expectations of the Hindu community and the Indian nation and may Malaviyaji live to witness India under Swaraj."

"POLITICS HIS RELIGION".

The honourable Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana says:—

"India should rejoice on the occasion of the completion of the seventieth year by one of her greatest sons. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has spent his life in the service of the mother country and his services are numerous. Every movement for the amelioration of the country and its people bears his impress. His part in the moulding of the national movement as we know it to-day has been most prominent. Politics has been his religion, while his heart has always bled for the poor and the needy. He has given his best to the cause of Higher Education and the Benares Hindu University will for ever remain his crowning achievement. A noble life of self-sacrifice devoted to all good causes led in voluntary poverty with a child-make simplicity and purity of heart combined with an iron will not to swerve from the path of his countrymen's good stands as a beacon light for others who entertain a burning desire to serve India. May he live long to enjoy the fruits of his zealous and ceaseless efforts."

## GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO GRANT INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1.)

structive work which lies before us. We are, therefore, very anxious that it should be brought to Your Excellency's notice that this form of Government by Ordinances is leading to strained relations between the Government and the people and unless the policy is promptly reviewed and sufficiently modified it threatens to create an insuperable barrier, between the Government and the people, which may make future co-operation difficult if not impossible. That the apprehensions aroused are not without foundation will be understood from a typical instance which we should like to bring before Your Excellency:—

An order by the police to the persons suspected of being Congress sympathisers to report themselves at the police station every day or at stated days in a week appears to us to be a harassing procedure which cannot but be looked upon as a humiliation of such a person. We suggest that this method can act as a provocation to people to challenge official orders and this power of the police requires to be withdrawn.

We need hardly say that the League have no desire to hamper or obstruct Government in drawing Your Excellency's attention to instances of the nature referred to above. Our gaze is directed to the future as this form of Government by Ordinances cannot possibly last for very long and we are anxious that at such a moment there should be left as few traces of bitterness as possible amongst the people.

HAMPERING SWADESHI.

I would particularly direct the attention of Your Excellency to the very widespread apprehension that the ordinances may be directed not only to securing the freedom of trade, of which you spoke when addressing the businessmen on Monday last, but against the energetic development of our own resources, which is summed up in the word Swadeshi. I am confident that this no part of intention of Your Excellency nor of your Government; that you are determined as you said, to use the powers of Government "to encourage the development of our own resources to the full."

But notwithstanding all that has been said, we would ask you to believe that these anxieties are widespread, not only in the mofussil where your influence and control cannot be directly felt, but in Bombay city itself, and that men engaged in the legitimate and honourable work of stimulating Indian trade and industry, in short in doing for India all that work, which in England is indicated in the slogan "Buy British," genuinely fear that these proper activities may bring them within the far-flung scope of the ordinances. Nor is such apprehension difficulty to understand in view of the fact that the Government in another Presidency has peremptorily ordered the closing of a Swadeshi Exhibition and has passed orders that the articles collected for the exhibition should be taken possession of by Government.

We venture to make a strong appeal to you to remove these apprehensions by broadcasting the assurance that any such policy is totally alien to the intentions of Your Government and those who are sincerely working to make India more self-contained in her manufacture and trade have nothing to fear from the ordinances either now or in future. We would particularly ask you to make this policy known in clear and unmistakable terms in the mofussil districts, amongst all the officers of the Government, so that no man engaged in the task of promoting the true Swadeshi Movement shall in any way be harassed, much less punished, for a work which in Great Britain is commenced as a public service and patriotic duty.

"NOT JUSTIFIED"

The League attaches great importance to curtailing the period of the ordinances as much as possible. Several of us feel that the extension of the ordinances to this Presidency is not justified. Whilst I do not like to discuss this to-day, I may say that we are all agreed that it is desirable to consider how the ordinances can be done away with by Government with as little delay as possible, and to this end it is the intention of the Council of the League to organise a deputation from out of the members of the League to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy to discuss the very harmful effects of the present state of affairs on the economic condition of the country in particular and on the people in general. Before we wait on His Excellency the Viceroy, we feel that it would be most helpful to us in our task if a few of us can be allowed to interview Mahatma Gandhi at Yerowada and we request that your Excellency may be pleased to seek from the Government of India the necessary permission with as little delay as possible

ASKING FOR GOVERNOR'S APPROVAL.

We need hardly say that our task at this time of political excitement when the still small voice or reason is heard indistinctly, is to use all means that may lie within our power to remove the causes of strife, and if it may be, to restore peace and prosperity to this distracted land. Open though such a course may be to misconstruction and misinterpretation we feel that we should be failing in our duty and untrue to the purpose we have set ourseselves if we sought anything less. It is with this object that we approach Your Excellency to-day. We have put our case before you. We feel assured that you will sympathise with us in the purpose which has animated us, and in regard to the practical proposals which we have placed before you, we earnestly trust we may be able to secure Your Excellency's approval and support.


## PILES.

CURED IN 7 DAYS

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PHILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT.
KARACHI


## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.75 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.70 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.83 |
| Difference | —.12 |
| Broach Expectation | Rs. 213 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 5.24 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 5.23 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 5.19 |
| Difference | —.05 |

## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

### "Fortify Justice Not Force"

ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES ASSURANCE

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"Fortify justice; do not fortify force," was the striking phrase uttered by M. Grandi, announcing Italy's proposals at the Disarmament Conference. He declared that the countries must reduce their armaments if the League's prestige and authority were to be maintained.

Italy was willing to prolong the Washington naval agreement and abolish capital ships, submarines, aircraft carriers, heavy artillery, tanks, bombing aircraft and chemical warfare.

Japan's proposals which were expressed by Mr. Matsudarra included the abolition of aerial bombardment, poison gas and bacteria, the reduction of size of battleships, the calibre of guns and tonnage of aircraft carriers, abolition of aeroplane landing decks and limitation of submarines by adherence of other States to London Declaration.—Reuter.

## CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

The eleventh "Dictator" of the Nagpur Congress Council was arrested while addressing a gathering near the Empress Mills. Over 30 boys were taken into custody yesterday for taking out a Prabhat Pheri.

The President of the Chanda Municipality and a prominent Congress workers has been arrested at Chanda.—A.P.

## ARMED BANDITS IN LONDON STREETS

### Police Flying Squads Carry Revolvers

GANG OF DANGEROUS CRIMINALS ACTIVE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Owing to increase of armed bandits and recent daring daylight robberies, revolvers are now carried on every car belonging to police force responsible for controlling the portion of main London-Brighton road.

There has been considerable house-breaking in this region during recent months which is understood to have been carried out by gang of dangerous criminals. The adoption of similar precautions will will probably be considered for all provincial flying squads at the Conference of senior detectives to be held in London shortly.—Reuter.

## More Shackles For The Press

(Continued from page 1.)

such courts was in the natural course of evolution. The British Indian Delegates had opined that there should be two divisions in this court, one dealing with Federal matters and the other with appeals from the Provincial High Courts. The Indian States Delegates had stated that there should be a Supreme Court in British India only. The speaker pointed out that an attempt on the part of the Round Table Conference to curtail the right of appeal enjoyed by the Subjects for over a century would be resented as a retrogade measure. At present in civil matters there were two appeals but in regard to criminal cases there was only one appeal and Mr. Puri did not see why a corresponding facility should not be provided in criminal cases, especially as they involved matters of life and death for the subjects.

A "DISCREDITED BODY."

Proceeding Mr. Puri explained the difficulties of the accused persons in criminal matters. He described the police as "Legislatively discredited body."

The Home Member strongly protested against this remark.

Mr. Puri also observed that there was no ideal administration of justice through the sessions courts. Concluding Mr. Puri quoted the opinion of Mr. Norton that only men with means could get a hearing in the Privy Council.

PLEA FOR WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Seetharama Raju (Madras) suggested the withdrawal of the resolution. He pointed out that so far as a Court to interpret and uphold the constitution was concerned it must be Federal Court and not Supreme Court. But that committee had recommended the establishment of a Supreme Court for other matters. There was difference of opinion regarding its powers as the final court of criminal appeals. But even here the Committee had not given a final decision as it had no time.

"SKIES WOULD NOT FALL."

Mr. Krishnamachariar (Madras) also thought that the skies would not fall if the question was left over for decision along with constitutional matters. But at the same time, something must be done to remedy the injustice felt as regards criminal matters.

Mr. Azhar Ali thought that the discussion of the resolution was intended to elicit a reply from the Government. At any rate Indian States could not prevent British Indians having the blessing of a Supreme Court for themselves.

FEDERATING WITH RULERS?

Mr B. Das (Orissa) did not agree with Mr. Raju that the establishment of the Supreme Court for criminal cases throughout India should be postponed till the Federal Court was established. Did that not presuppose that a Federation would become a settled fact. And yet none knew where the federation would come into being. What was the use of federating with Rulers who ran administrations which could not be called civilised? (Murmurs of dissent).

Maharajas who largely figured in the Federal Structure Committee have taken care to see that there was no interference in the internal affairs of their States. Subjects of British India should apply to people residing in Indian States. On that would hang the whole question.

Mr. Gunjal supported the resolution as the cost to litigents appealing to Privy Council was prohibitive.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai (Sind) also supported the resolution but incidentally took advantage to criticise the Government for not selecting a representative of the Sind Hindus for the Round Table Committee which dealt with separation of Sind from Bombay.

Dr. De Souza (Indian Christian Community's representative) thought that the establishment of a Supreme Court was necessary, but opinions of Mr. Puri that the magistracy and the police were not ideal were unjustified. In fact, qualifications imposed for the recruitment of the magistracy were such that a better and more efficient class of persons had recently come in and a vast improvement had resulted in the administration of criminal justice.

RIGHT OF SECOND APPEAL.

Sir Hari Sing Gour supporting the resolution explained the need for every part thereof. Stressing the criminal appeals part, Sir H. S. Gour explained how in cases in which assessors' verdict was not approved by the Sessions Judges, the latter only referred the matter to the High Court and there it was only taken into consideration and no appeal was usually heard. The rights of a second appeal could not be denied to the people, and it was too late in the day for Dr. De Souza to appeal to the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee in this regard which were buried four years ago by a decision of this House. As for civil appeals, there was no intention to give anybody more right of appeal than what was already enjoyed, and the intention was to see that the litigants' case was heard by a tribunal nearer home at less cost and with greater convenience.

HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, explained that the attitude of the Government was one of neutrality. Answer either in the negative or in the affirmative to many of the questions propounded in the resolution must necessarily anticipate a state of affairs which the Government could hardly expect to anticipate in such manner as to lead them to express any positive or affirmative views. Government would not therefore oppose the resolution, but at the same time, they did not thereby affirm all or any of the propositions which the resolution contained. Hence the Government and official members would not vote on this resolution. Concluding, the Home Member reiterated the protest against aspersions cast on the police and the magistracy by Mr. Puri whose strictures were undeserved (applause).

Mr. E. Wood, Madras, asked where was the money to come from, if the Supreme Court was immediately established.

MR. CHETTY QUOTES PT. MOTILAL.

Mr. Sanmugam Chetty recalled a similar debate in 1925 when on the lead given by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, a resolution was rejected by the Assembly. He stated that the arguments then advanced by Pandit Motilal still held good, and as long as judicial and executive functions were not separated, hardly any justice could be expected from the Supreme Court. The speaker agreed with the late Pandit that the creation of a Supreme Court would be the function of a self-governing India, and they should wait till a self-governing legislature came into being.

Mr. Biswas (Bengal) said that litigation was the bane of India, and the creation of a Supreme Court would only add to it.

LAWYER WITHOUT PRACTICE.

Sir B. L. Mitter (Law Member) speaking from the detached point of view of a lawyer who had ceased to practise held that the situation, if given effect to, would abolish the Privy Council and create a mock Privy Council in India. He was amazed to hear the arguments in favour of a second appeal in criminal cases. In criminal cases, it was the community which was the aggrieved party and required speedy justice and the creation of a Supreme Court would only mean delay in the vindication of justice. He felt that what was required was to improve the existing machinery, rather than to create another Court of Appeal.

Mr. Hoon wanted an assurance from the Government that when the new Court was created under the new constitution, it would also function as a second court of appeal. India had been asking for the separation of the judicial from the executive functions for a considerable time, and now they wanted a third court to judge impartially. In any case, it would be more impartial than even the High Courts.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, supporting the resolution pointed to the recommendation of the Nehru Report.

Mr. Allison (official) explained how under Clause 26 of the Letters Patent, references by the Sessions Judges on the assessors' verdict in connection with the death sentences were always reviewed by the High Courts in appellate jurisdiction on points of law raised by the Advocate-General.

WHY NOT ABOLISH HIGH COURTS?

Mr. Bagatram Puri winding up the debate asked where was the speedy trial in the Delhi and Meerut Conspiracy Cases? The Law Member was unjust and ungenerous when he said that the Tribunal raised here in substitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If that was the opinion of those who were to recommend the establishment of a Supreme Court, then why not abolish the High Courts?

The resolution was pressed to division and carried by 34 votes against 17. Government and other official members and many members of several groups also remained neutral. The Assembly adjourned till Friday, as to-morrow is a holiday owing to Basant Panchami.—A.P.

## CITY NOTES

# BRING BACK THE HUMAN BEING

### Truth About Mechanisation Dawns On Geneva

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 4.5 ps. gold to-day.

It has dawned upon the financial experts assembled in Geneva that the present outlook of the West towards the value of machines is not perfectly sane. It is true that it helps the capitalist to make huge profits; it helps to put dividends in the pockets of the small investor who wants to make other people work for him; it raises the standard of living of the worker; it helps the governments to raise higher taxation incomes; it helps nations to "compete" with or destroy the industrial strength of other nations.

IT DOES NOT HELP THE WORKER.

It does not help the worker himself; either individually or as a class. He may be earning more in terms of money but the satisfaction which he derives from that money is considerably lower than that of the independent artisan or peasant who earns far less. It takes more out of his life in one day than ordinary labour does in a month. The strain and struggle, the pressure of the "efficiency mania" of the capitalist all break his spirit. Added to this is the killing of his personality. The man who turns out screw No. 1743 in the Detroit Factory or feeds five looms in a cotton mill loses all interest in his creation. He knows that the result will not be his but it will be mixed with innumerable other items and grouped off. Initiative in such circumstances is not there.

LABOUR SUFFERS AS A CLASS.

But far more dangerous is the effect of mechanisation on the class of labourers. The consumers of the world are the labourers and, as each advance is made in efficiency or lower production costs, it means that some more human beings are being driven out of industry. This is what is meant when the experts of Britain talk of the "permanent" unemployment of the "first million." It means that mechanisation has made one million people permanently worthless to the nation. New needs must be discovered by which these people may be employed. The same story can be heard in all countries to-day. France with its enormous reparations receipts has seven million unemployed. The United States with 20,000 million dollars invested abroad has an equal number of unemployed. In Czechoslovakia, production in a wire-making mill increased by 150 per cent. but the workers fell down by 50 per cent.

MEN NOT WANTED.

Men are not wanted by mechanisation. Men are required to the least extent and then with a sword hanging over their heads that some new invention will replace them any time. It is in such a system that labour is worked in the West to-day and while economists are talking about the coming gold scarcity and the maladjustment of existing gold reserves the real cause of the depression is the system itself by which the world is starving in the midst of plenty and over-production and under-consumption are undermining the structure.

UNWANTED MEN CANNOT BUY.

If unemployment increases, it follows that demand for commodities falls. Thus while machines are producing more, the effective demand for the production is falling. Hence it is that the worst sufferers in the present depression are the manufacturers. The agriculturist might lose much of his purchasing power but he has his produce which satisfies two of the primary wants of man. The manufacturer has not this advantage and he must sell his produce to some one else before he can buy his food.

BRING BACK THE MAN.

This is why Gandhiji has called for the RESURRECTION OF MAN and the subordination of machines to him. If western philosophy of life has failed in any respect, it has failed to achieve the impossible task of making every person ride on palanquins without the men to carry them. "Bring back the human being as the most valuable element in economic theory and practice" would be the solution of the situation.

INDIA CAN CLOTHE HERELF.

The Swadeshi League of Bombay has published a leaflet which brings out the fact that our import of cloth which was Rs. 63 crores of cotton, Rs. 5 crores of artificial silk, Rs. 5 crores silk goods and Rs. 5 crores woollen goods in the year 1928-29 had fallen to Rs. 34 crores. Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 1.9 crores in 1930-31. I would bring the figures up-to-date by pointing out that for the nine months of 1931, the import fell down to Rs. 14 crores cotton, Rs. 2 crores artificial silk, Rs. 1½ crores silk and Rs. 1.4 crores woollen goods. On this basis the total for 1931-32 should be Rs. 17½ crores cotton, Rs. 2.5 crores artificial silk, Rs. 2 crores silk and Rs. 2 crores woollen or altogether Rs. 24 crores against Rs. 33 crores last year and Rs. 77 crores in 1928-29. It is something to be proud of indeed.

THAT CUSTOMS REVENUE.

I called in question the correctness of the Viceroy's statement that customs revenue had increased in Decemper 1931 by Rs. 89 lakhs. As a matter of fact, the actual receipts in the official returns were, for December 1931 Rs. 4,03,04,628 and for November Rs. 3,52,15,486 and for December 1930 it was Rs. 3,23,59,350. How does one make the difference Rs. 89 lakhs?

POUND—STILL LURCHING.

That Sterling is still not free from attack from France is shown by the drop from 346 to 344 to-day. The Bank of France has still a good amount of sterling balances and though it will not itself use them to hit London, it will help others to do so. This time it is believed that Italy also has helped.

## DONATION TO ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The Andhra University Syndicate have accepted the offer of Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General of an annual donation of Rs. 1,000 to the University. The contribution shall continue in the first instance for a period of ten years.—A.P.

## STERLING-DOLLARS CROSS RATES.

### Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The [illegible] Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.45 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.42 |
| Difference | —.03 |

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 3.45 |
| To-day's Opening | 3.44-1/8 |
| To-day's Closing | 3.42 |
| Difference | —.03 |


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## "WEAKNESS OF BRITISH POLICY"

### Sir R. Craddocks Outburst

### DENOUNCES IRWIN-GANDHI PACT

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A strong condemnation of the weakness of British policy in India, coupled with the declaration that it was time that the Gandhi bubble was burst, was uttered by Sir Reginald Craddock in an address at the Royal Empire Society on the changing India. He said that he believed the great change had been due to the change in the British spirit and the change in firmness with which India had been administered. He denounced the Irwin-Gandhi Pact as the Government's supreme blunder which had hampered the present Viceroy till quite recently.—Reuter.

## SHAKESPEARE QUOTED IN POLICE COURT

### Prisoner On "The Quality Of Mercy"

(BY MAIL.)

SHEFFIELD.

A prisoner who quoted Shakespeare's lines from "The Merchant of Venice" when asked whether he had anything to say after being found guilty was sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude for burglary and assault at Sheffield Quarter Sessions. "I realise that it would be useless to ask for leniency", he said, "but there is a verse by a poet—I think it was Cowper—which runs like this." He then quoted "The quality of mercy is not strained."

The man was John Edward Snape (27), bricklayer, of Sheffield, and he was charged with breaking into two Sheffield houses and stealing goods to the value of £83.

YOUR TARTS ARE DELIGHTFUL.

It was stated that at one house he consumed a quantity of food and stole beer and wine.

He left notes for the cook, one of which read: "Your tarts are indeed most delightful". The hand-writing formed part of the evidence against Snape. At another house, where he stole a quantity of jewellery and silver, he left finger-prints, which were identified by Scotland Yard. It was stated that while being transferred from Sheffield to Manchester at his own request before his trial he assaulted a police sergeant by hitting him on the head with a handcuff.

Snape asked for eleven other charges of housebreaking to be taken into consideration. "You have spent seem to be a hopeless seem to be a hopeless case", said the Recorder (Mr. Walter Hedley). "You have spent practically the last ten years of your life in prison, with short intervals."—"Manchester Guardian".

## REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN SURAT DIST.

### Official Explanation

BOMBAY, February 10.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The amounts collected in payment of the first instalment of land revenue in the various talukas of the Surat District were reported in "The Times of India," on the 6th instant, and have been described in the "Statesman" of 7th instant, as showing heavy defaults. The statement is also made that the heaviest defaults are recorded at Jalalpore, Chorasi and Bardoli talukas, where it is said that only Rs. 10,000 have been collected against a demand of approximately Rs. 6 lakhs. It has not been understood, however, that the payment of the first instalment of land revenue in the three talukas of Jalalpore, Chorasi and Bardoli was not due before the 5th instant, and that the collections reported in "The Times of India" were payments made in advance during January.

The land revenue in the Surat District is, in fact, coming in extremely well. In the talukas of Jalalpore, Chorasi, Bardoli (including Valod), where the payment of the first instalment was only due to begin on the 5th instant, the collections up to the 6th instant were:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Jalalpore | 135,535. |
| Chorasi | 4,204 |
| Bardoli | 36,720 |
| Valod | 12,258. |

The collections at Bardoli and Valod include Rs. 29,050 on account of unauthorised arrears. The collections will not be completed in the ordinary course till the end of February. The second instalment will be collected in six talukas during March and in the remaining two, Chorasi and Bardoli during April."

## ALLEGED MURDER OF OLD WOMAN

### Two Girls Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, February 8.

How brute passion led two young girls to strangle an old woman to death, has been revealed in a case that came before Mr. L. Peuch, 1st Class Magistrate.

According to the prosecution story one Musammat Sayeedan was on intimate terms with another girl Musammat Khilia. The friendship ripened into illegal intimacy. Sayeedan's grandmother forbade Khilia to visit her house.

On the day of the occurrence, the old woman again rebuked Khilia for visiting her grand-daughter. At about 8-30 in the night, the two girls approached the old woman and threw her down. They are alleged to have throttled her to death. The dead body was then wrapped in a cloth and formed into a bundle. The girls afterwards repaired to Delhi, where they were subsequently arrested by police. The girls confessed before the Magistrate and each of them tried to take the whole blame of the guilt upon herself. The paramour of one of the girls made a statement in which he said that it was he who had actually committed the murder. He afterwards retracted his statement.

The girls were committed to the Sessions by the trying Magistrate.

## *Surpluses Of Over £800,000*

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Over £800,000 is shown as surpluses under the Navy, Army and Air Force heads in 1930 in the Treasury minutes issued, allocating surpluses under various votes to meet the deficits under other votes. The largest surplus is under the Army which shows a surplus of 427,000 of which 140,000 is for the Territorial Army and Reserve forces. The surplus under the Navy is 168,000 of which 53,000 is the surplus wages. The Air Force surplus is £218,000.

## COMMUNIGRAPH

### Introduction In India Inadvisable At Present

Mr. V. D. Rishi writes:—

"The readers of the 'Chronicle' are aware of the above instrument which is a new device for spirit-communication. Its special feature is that no touch of any living human being is needed for working it, and the spirits manipulating the instrument draw the psychic power from the sitters in the circle. It is a great achievement which does away with the usual objections of the sceptics.

"I had the pleasure of seeing the device in The Hague and recently corresponded with Miss E. W. Stead with a view to introduce it in India. Therefrom she wrote:

'It is very necessary to have the right conditions for operating such a delicate instrument and at the present stage of its development I should think that it would be taking rather big risks to have this apparatus in India'.

"It will thus be realized by the sympathisers of the spiritualism in India that we shall have to wait for some time before we have the demonstration of this wonderful device in our country."

## NATIONALISATION OF FESTIVALS

### A Welcome Move In Jhalawar

The Information Officer, Jhalrapatan, has issued the following under date February 9:—

"Muslim subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar in the course of a loyal address on Id day, to-day, presented a purse made up of each a pie contributed from the poorest and highest of Muslims in the State, with a request that this humble token of their goodwill for the traditionally cordial relations between various communities in the State may be spent on any item of utility for their Hindu brethren.

His Highness welcomed it and assured them that he was proud of the intercommunal goodwill in his State, and made a stirring speech which was received with great enthusiasm by Hindus and Muslims alike. Nationalisation of festivals is an accomplished fact to-day in Jhalawar and Hindus and Muslims are jointly celebrating Id."—A. P.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Edward Mountain, Mr. E. Mountain, Mrs. E. M. Duggan and Miss Duggan lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

## WATER SUPPLY IN BHUSAWAL

### A Six-Lakh Project

JALGAON, Feb. 9.

(By Mail).—A water supply scheme for the city of Bhusawal is at present under the consideration of the local Municipality. The scheme, which has been prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department, Government of Bombay, is expected to cost nearly Rs. 6,40,000/- including the establishment charges which, in this case are expected to be more than Rs. 1,00,000.

The scheme has already been submitted to the municipality, and Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider the details and also to find out how to raise the necessary funds. The scheme consists of bringing water for the supply of the city from the river Tapti, which is about a mile distant from Bhusawal. At present all the water supply of the city is drawn from the public and private wells in the town.

The G.I.P. Railway has its own water supply scheme for the station and other premises. There was another scheme before the Municipal Board for taking water for the city from the Railway, but that scheme has now fallen through.

DRAINAGE FOR BHUSAWAL.

A drainage scheme for the town of Bhusawal is also under the consideration of the Municipal Board. The scheme is to lay down intercepting sewers, and is expected to cost about Rs. 45,000. The Railway authorities are also beink asked whether they would join in this scheme and bear the proportionate expenditure.—A. P.

## 50,000 ATTEND ID PRAYERS AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, February 9.

50,000 attended Id prayers in Peshawar City to-day. A proclamation had been issued earlier by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, that there would be no restrictions on religious gatherings and fairs held on the occasion of Id, and the succeeding days in accordance with custom. Government relied on the people to maintain peaceful and orderly conditions at all such gatherings in a manner befitting a religious occasion.—A.P.

## A FATAL BLOW TO MONSEITO PARTY

### Motive For Murder Unknown

(Special Cable.)

LONDON Feb. 9.

Tokyo.—The death of Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, who was shot dead at Tokio strikes a fatal blow at the prospects of the Minseito Party in the forthcoming elections, for he was the Party's outstanding personality. The motive of the murder is obscure. The revolver in the possession of Mr. Inouye's assailant was obtained from a member of the reactionary "Black Dragon" Society.

## "PROOFS OF EVOLUTION".

### Prof. R. H. Dastur's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasark Mandali a public lecture illustrated with lantern slides will be delivered by Professor R. H. Dastur of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay at C. J. Hall on Monday (15th instant) at 6 p. m. Some time ago Prof. Dastur delivered a lecture on 'Evolution of Man' and gave an account how the present 'Homo Sapiens' evolved out of the animal stock by gradual changes occurring in countless generation in unreckonable periods of time.

In this lecture Prof. Dastur proposes to ideal with the evidences in support of the general doctrine of Organic Evolution. Evidences from the comparative study of the body structure of the animals, from the fossil remains of extinct animals and plants from blood tests, from Geographical distribution of animals and from Embryology will be put forward to show that all living beings on the Earth have been gradually evolved and not created all at once.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the 6th week the total mortality 461 was 8 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.6. The mortality for the 6th week of 1931 was 403 and death rate 16.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 544 and death rate 22.2.

Out of the total deaths 109 were among infants under one year of age. Small-pox caused 1 attack and no death during the week. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 616 and compares favourably with that for the 6th week of 1931 when the figure was 569 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-1931), viz., 480.

## SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION

### Free Studentships Reduced To Four

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government of Bombay have revised the rule regarding the grant of free studentships for candidates to be selected for the course of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination. The free studentships have been reduced from eight to four. The fees of the candidates at the rate of Rs. 25 each a month will be paid by Government.

"Of the four free studentships two will be allotted to candidates from the following classes:—

(1) Medical subordinates possessing the degree of Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons;

(2) Veterinary graduates, i.e., diplomates of the Bombay Veterinary College;

(3) Medical Graduates (L.M. & S., or M.B.B.S.);

(4) Licentiates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons already in permanent employ of Government, provided the extra cost involved on account of engagement of substitutes, travelling allowance, etc., is borne by the Department to which they belong;

(5) Non-graduates, i. e., individuals intending to take up Sanitary Inspectors' work as their profession in life or secretaries of minor municipalities (i. e., one of the population below 15,000) who have put in at least two years' satisfactory service as such and who propose to continue in that service.

"The remaining two free-studentships will be allotted to the candidates coming from the following:—

"Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, Vaccinators, selected clerks and compilers of the Public Health Department. Candidates from this group are admissible to each session povided the standard of their education in the opinion of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, or of the Director of Public Health is sufficient to enable them to follow the instructions in the class. The selected candidates from this group will be entitled to draw their grade pay while attending the course; a special grant of Rs. 1,200 is made for this purpose according to the following details:—

1. Instruction fees for two candidates at Rs. 150 each Rs. 300; 2. Examination fees for two candidates at Rs. 50 each Rs. 100; 3. Deputation allowance Rs. 200; 4. Travelling allowance to and from Bombay Rs. 200; 5. Pay of substitutes Rs. 400. Total Rs. 1,200.

"The selection of candidates to free-studentships shall be made by the Director of Public Health subject, if he considers necessary, to the sanction of Government.

"Medical Subordinate Officers possessing the degree of L.C.P.S. and Veterinary graduates shall be given prior claim to the Medical graduates and to the other classes of students in group I."

## BUDDHA'S BIRTH PLACE

### Nepal's Work Of Restoration

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

(By Mail).—The Government of Nepal has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of improving the site of Rummin-dei, which is better known to the outside world as the Lumbini Garden, where the Queen Maya Devi while on her way to her father's place, gave birth to her illustrious son Siddhartha, who subsequently became known as Buddha, the founder of Buddhism.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING:—A Press communique states:—On Wednesday, the 10th February 1932 tenders for £12,195,000 at 1s. 8-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 3 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

The following Press communique has been issued:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 10th February, 1932. Total amounts offered were Rs 23,25,000 and Rs. 1,63,75,000 respectively. All tenders both for six and three months Treasury Bills were rejected.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Thursday, the 11th February 1932 to Monday the 15th February 1932 at Rs. 97-6-0 and Rs. 98-8-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 3rd February 1932 to 9th February 1932 amounted to Rs. 35,50,000 and Rs. 1,31,06,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 16th February 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 19th February 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

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R. N. BANERJEE & Co., 72, Sleater Rd., BOMBAY, No. 7.


## REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press communique states:—

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 6th February 1932 £2,341,000 and from 1st April 1931 to 6th February 1932 £29,055,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold standard reserve from 1st April 1931 to 6th February 1932 is £23,047,804.

Total for the respective periods is £2,341,000 and £52,102,804.

Less—Sales of sterling for the second period is £14,347,804

Net remittance to British Treasury for the respective periods is £2,341,000 and £38,755,000.

## AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled the following figures:—

(In 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

| | This week. Week ending 5th February, 1932. | This season. | Last season. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought into Sight | 323 | 11,865 | 11,126 |
| Receipts at U.S. Ports | 237 | 7,707 | 7,493 |
| EXPORTS FROM AMERICA. | | | |
| To Great Britain | 53 | 749 | 834 |
| To Continent | 106 | 3,365 | 2,915 |
| To Japan, Canada, etc. | 225 | 2,204 | 898 |
| Total | 383 | 5,218 | 4,647 |
| World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton | 354 | 7,701 | 6,279 |
| DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS. | | | |
| Great Britain (all kinds) | 2 | 1,368 | 1,017 |
| VISIBLE SUPPLY. | | | |
| Stocks at American Ports | | 4,809 | 4,025 |
| Stocks at American Interior Towns | | 2,123 | 1,627 |
| Stocks in Great Britain & Continent | | 2,439 | 2,285 |
| Total | | 9,371 | 7,937 |
| Last Week | | 9,402 | 7,965 |
| Difference on week | | —31 | —28 |
| Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds) | | 878 | 1,108 |


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## WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REVIEW

### Improvement In Securities

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons, have issued the following weekly review for the week ending Feb. 9:— .....

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

These ruled generally firm and improved considerably. 3 1/2 percents which colsed on January 9, at 51-13 improved to 54/8 by better sterling advices as wel as easy money condition and closed at 54.5 p.c. 1954/55 tax-free after touching at 92/2 closing to-day at 92. Other quotations are 4 p.c. 1960-70 Rs. 62-8, 4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Rs. 92/12, Rs. 62-8, 4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Rs. 92/12, 4 1/2 p. c. 1955-60 Rs. 69/2, 5 per cent. 1935 91/12, 5 per cent. 1933 tax-free Rs. 98-4, 6 per cent. 1932 Rs. 100 and 6 1/2 per cent. B. D. Loan 101-1. Sterling India issues are quoted at much better rates. 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 are priced at £58 1/2 (54), 4 1/2 per cent. 1958/68 at £79 1/2 (69), 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55 at £80 (68), 5 1/2 per cent. 1936/38 £93/15 (87 1/2), and 6 per cent. 1932/33 £100-4 (99 1/2), the figures in brackets showing the values of the January 9. On February 3 tenders for £12,45,000 were received at 1s.-6 1/8d and allotted approximately 80 percents. £10,-00,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday February 10. The Imperial Bank of India cash balance as on January 29 was down by Rs. 69,39,000 to Rs. 8,90,-24,000, the cash percentage also decreasing from 12.96 to 12.53, the discount rate remains unchanged at 7 percent since January 14. The closing cross rate London on New York yesterday was 3.45 5/8. Call money is quoting 4 1/2 percent while 1, 2 and 3 months, the rates varying from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent.

TEXTILES.

Since our last issue dated 9th January, the market, though it was officially open but the business was not possible, owing to present political circumstances, however, cash transactions were done at better prices. The market were open on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. with firm tendency, specially in favourite scrips, the offtake of cloth is much better at improved prices, the rate of cloth has been improved from 10 1/2 to 11 1/4 annas per lb. and looking to the swadeshi movement as well as the disturbed condition in Far East, our market is likely to improve generally.

The stock of cloth on December 31 was 1,32,000 bales (including 59,000 sold but delivery not taken of and 73,000 unsold) as against 1,35,000 a month ago (including 63,000 sold but delivery not taken of and 72,000 unsold). The yarn figures were 13,000 bales (including 7,000 sold but delivery not taken of and 6,000 unsold) the same as in November.

To-day's closing quotations were:—Bombay Dyeing 667-8 (621-4), Fazulbhoy 291-14 (275/10), Century 210/10 (184-6), Pearl 166/4 (146/4), New Great 125 (106/4), Nagpur 276/4 (253/12), Swadeshi 206/4 (188/12), and Kohinoor 111/4 (93/12), The figures in brackets represents the closing prices, of the 9th January.

TATA STEELS.

Ordinarys were strengthened from 21/2 to 26 and closed to-day at 25/10. Looking to the good progress of the Company, the market is likely to further appreciate. We recommend the 2nd prefs and Ordinarys round about, at the present levels to go in for. The closing quotation to-day:—Ordys 25/10, Tata Deferred 287/8, 2nd Prefs 49 and 1st Prefs 110.

POWER SHARES.

Hydro and Andhra Valley were very firm while Tata Power was fairly steady. We expect all the scrips to be marked up for a rise especially in Andhra Valleys which is very likely to pay better dividend this year. The closing quotations are Tata Hydro 115, Andhra Valley 696/4, and Tata Power 410, the relative preferred scrips quoting 100-10, 930, and 1005.

BANK SHARES.

Imperials and Bank of Indias also came in for good enquiry, the former advancing from 830 (x.d. Rs. 30) to Rs. 850 and closed at 850 while latter are scarce even at 76. Eastern are easy and quiet at 55. Centrals improved to 14/8. The bank of Baroda transacted at 62 and Union quoting 3/2.

CEMENT SHARES.

This section also ruled generally steady, having a firm tone, today's closing quotations are:—Indian Cement 159/6, Bundi 13/12, Shahabad 176/4, Katni Ordinary 143/2, Katni Defd 510, Gwalior 53, United Cement 51, and Punjab 7-14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Birmahs which were on January 9, at 317 1/2 (c.d. Rs. 10), are firm at 333/2, (x.d. Rs. 10, Bombay Tramways were also steady at 102/13, Alcocks quoting 82/8, Ahmedabad Electric steady at 105.

CASH TRANSACTIONS:—TEXTILES—Currimbhoy 25, Osmanshahi 58, Kasturchand 7, Nagpur Model 63/2 and Nagpur Preference 415. RAILWAYS:—Ahmedabad Prantej 687/8, Sialkot 72 (x.d.) Sind Light 48, ELECTRICS—Hydro Prefs 100/10, Hydro Deb. 104 2. INSURANCE—New India improved from 14/8 to 15/2, Bombay Life 35. OTHER TRANSACTIONS—Belapur jumped from 64 to 75 with buyers New Burma 110, Tata Oil 12, Scindia advanced from 5/10 to 6/13. B. B. Petrol 2/12 (x.d. Anns 3-1 1/3).

The following are the approximate figures of production at Jamshedpur in January 1932, in the preceding and the corresponding months of 1931 and 1930.

| | Jan. 1932 | Dec. 1931 | Jan. 1931 | Jan. 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pig Iron in tons | 76,484 | 73,605 | 69,365 | 63,495 |
| Steel Ingots " | 49,169 | 52,647 | 56,007 | 60,018 |
| Finished Steel " | 41,400 | 39,900 | 37,890 | 37,890 |
| Ferro Manganese " | 366 | 3,038 | 1,546 | 1,718 |

The following are the figures of gross earnings of the three Companies:—

| | Jan. 1932 | Dec. 1931 | Jan. 1931. | For the current fiscal year to Jan. 1932 | For the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tata Hydro | 3,99,633 | 4,23,632 | 4,18,086 | 34,12,806 | 32,63,642 |
| Andhra Valley | 5,63,316 | 5,62,740 | 4,75,945 | 36,16,312 | 29,64,855 |
| Tata Power | 4,81.539 | 4,83,075 | 4,66,740 | 32,29,213 | 28,88,796 |

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY CO. LTD.

For the period ending 30th September 1931:—A profit of Rs. 3,91,191 comparing with Rs. 3,55,064 in the year 1929-30. Out of which a sum of Rs. 2,36,383 and 25,000, appropriate to depreciation and Reserve fund account. A dividend at the rate 7 per cent. free of income tax is paid, the same as last year.

The Statements indicate that the units sold have increased, the respective figures are for the years from 1928/29, 37,09,686, 42,74,758, 51,03,517.

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY CO. LD.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 18.79 |
| Funds ..... | 2.59 |
| Mortgage Deb. ..... | 12.00 |
| Unpaid Dividends ..... | .06 |
| Other Liabilities ... | 2.50 |
| Profit & Loss a/c ..... | 1.44 |
| ..... | 37.38 |
| | Lacs. |
| Capital Expenditure | 33.08 |
| Stores & Spares | 1.04 |
| Outstandings | 1.64 |
| Investments | 1.29 |
| Cash & Other balances | .33 |
| ..... | 37.38 |

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG. WEG. MILLS CO. LD.

For the period ending 30th June 1931 showed a profit of Rs. 1,03,233 comparing with Rs. 1,16,350 in 1929-30. Rs. 60,000 taken to various depreciation funds and a dividend at Rs. 50 per share is paid as against Rs. 60 in the proceding year. A sum of Rs. 680 is being carried over.

JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG. AND WEG. CO. LD.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 7.85 |
| Funds ..... | 23.05 |
| Loans unsecured ..... | 8.40 |
| Unclaimed Dividends ... | .29 |
| Other Liabilities ..... | 2.90 |
| Profit & Loss a/c ..... | 1.04 |
| ..... | 43.53 |
| | Lacs. |
| Block ..... | 31.38 |
| (Rs. 2,97,723 written off) | |
| Stores & Spares ..... | 6.21 |
| Stock-in-Trade ..... | 3.48 |
| Outstandings ..... | 2.05 |
| Cash & Other balances | .41 |
| ..... | 43.53 |

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LD.

For the period ending 30th June 1931:—Showed a profit of Rs. 5,11,134 (without providing for Agents' commission) as compared with Rs. 5,11,884 in the same period last year. A dividend at Rs. 12-8 per share, is paid the same as last year. A sum of Rs. 2,67,737 is being carried over.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LD.

| | Lacs. |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 20.00 |
| Funds ..... | 42.25 |
| Loans Unsecured ..... | 42.28 |
| Unclaimed Dividends ... | 2.82 |
| Other Liabilities ..... | 8.18 |
| Profit & Loss a/c ..... | 5.17 |
| ..... | 120.70 |
| | Lacs. |
| Block ..... | 53.18 |
| Stores & Spares ..... | 1.45 |
| Stock-in-Trade ..... | 26.80 |
| Outstandings ..... | 6.67 |
| Cash & Other balances. | 32.60 |
| ..... | 120.70 |

## ALLAHABAD MAGH MELA

### Ten Lakhs Bathe At Sangam

A fire accident in the afternoon marred the most important day of the Allahabad Magh Mela, which fell on Sunday, on account of the Mauni Amavas, says the Allahabad correspondent of the "Hindustan Times," Delhi.

An enclosure full of straw huts constructed by Gaya Din, a Pagwal for the lodging of his clientele caught fire when it was full of pilgrims. It is reported that almost all the huts and the belongings of most of the pilgrims were burnt to ashes. A number of people also got scorched by fire while removing their things. Cooking-fire is supposed to be the cause of the accident.

The fire brigade and the fire hydrants were used freely for extinguishing the fire and they succeeded in bringing it under control and preventing it from spreading in the neighbouring quarters, but the enclosure where the fire had broken out, could not be saved.

UNEXPECTEDLY LARGE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the fair today was unexpectedly large and several lakhs of people according to an official estimate 8 to 10 lakhs, bathed at the "Sangam" today.

The absence of shedded boats was the cause of great inconvenience to the bathers as the boatmen have stuck to their decision taken early last month not to put out boats with sheds this year, perhaps in protest against the refusal of the management to reduce the licence fee, the licence-fee for the shedded boats being Rs. 11 and for open boats Rs. 9. The boatmen's grievance was that mainly due to the general economic depression, they could not pay the licence fee at this rate and they eventually resolved to take licences for the smaller amount, namely, only for the open boats. There was seen only a small number of shedded boats all of which belonged to the various official parties.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Mela was the Maharaja of Benares.

## "NEGOTIATIONS FUTILE"

### "Duty Of A. I. R. M. Federation"

"The recent lightening strikes in the Railway Workshops all over India, are conclusive proof of the desperation of railway workers in India," says the "Independent Railwayman." They clearly show that workers have begun to feel that nothing is to be gained hereafter by means of negotiations. Seeing that the moment for a decisive struggle has come, the workers all over India, are beginning their battle at every opportunity.

While the workers are in a state such as this, what is the duty of the A.I.R.M. Federation? Is it not the duty of the leadership of the Federation to organise a campaign for concerted direct action against the offensive launched upon by the Bosses? Let us not now waste our time and energy over finding out "alternative methods" of retrenchment, but march on towards a fight that is ahead. Had we have resorted to a direct action in the beginning and even had it been a failure, we would not have certainly lost more than what we are day to day losing. The Council of Action of the Federation has already recommended the 21st of March, 1932 as the provisional date for the general strike. Let every one of us work to it with all sincerity and capacity at our command."

## "WE WON'T COLLECT NOR PAY"

### Mr. Lansbury's Declaration

Mr. George Lansbury, Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, speaking in mail week at Dorchester, said:

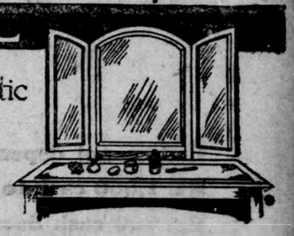
"The Government must be told that this reparation business must end, and that we must tell America that we will not collect debts, and will not pay any more. The world knows that the day of reparations and indemnity is over.

"You cannot make Germany pay either. You cannot take out of that nation and try to ruin that nation without ruining ourselves at the same time. The temple of Capitalism in Europe may be pulled down quite involuntarily by the German nation collapsing, and then no one can tell what will happen.

"The present Government," added Mr. Lansbury, "which was given a doctor's all disagreeing with each a doctor's mandate, is really like a lot of doctors all disagreeing with each other, and if they are not very careful, the country will soon be economically dead."


## OZODOL

**The Ideal Antiseptic**



The diseases of throat, nose, lungs, etc., are caused by germs entering through the mouth. Keep your mouth clean by gargling twice a day with Ozodol. Dentists recommend it as a daily mouth wash for the preservation of gums and to end bad mouth odour.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co. Ltd. BOMBAY.

3 Oz. bottle ... Re. 0-11-0 8 Oz. " ... Re. 1 -8-0
4 Oz. " ... Re. 0-14-0 16 Oz. " ... Rs. 2-12-0

Sold by:—SWADESHI, Flora Fountain, MODERN DENTAL & SURGICAL STORES, Lamington Road, T. A. WAGH & CO., Girgaum SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bori Bunder.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

**READY MONEY ALWAYS !! !! !!**

**FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.**

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p.a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent p. a. for the next 6 months.

**FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.**

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

**FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.**

From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

**FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.**

By cashing your 3 YEAR'S CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4 1/2 per cent. compound and 5 1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:—

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**

## DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S.

**Hydrocele specialist**

**(Vadifalia, Surat)**

**Without Operation**

**Cures Radically** (with one injection)

## HYDROCELE

**At One Sitting.**

IN BOMBAY

from 1st to 6th every Month

In BARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market

For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps

THE

## UNIVERSAL

**FIRE and GENERAL**

**Insurance Company, Limited.**

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

**UNIVERSAL BUILDING,** Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

*Managing Agents:—*

**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

# SWADESHI COMPETITION.

## Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

**It does not depend on luck or chance.—It is a real Intelligence test**

**Rs. 1,000 cash to be given outright for an all-correct solution.**

**Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.**

**Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.**

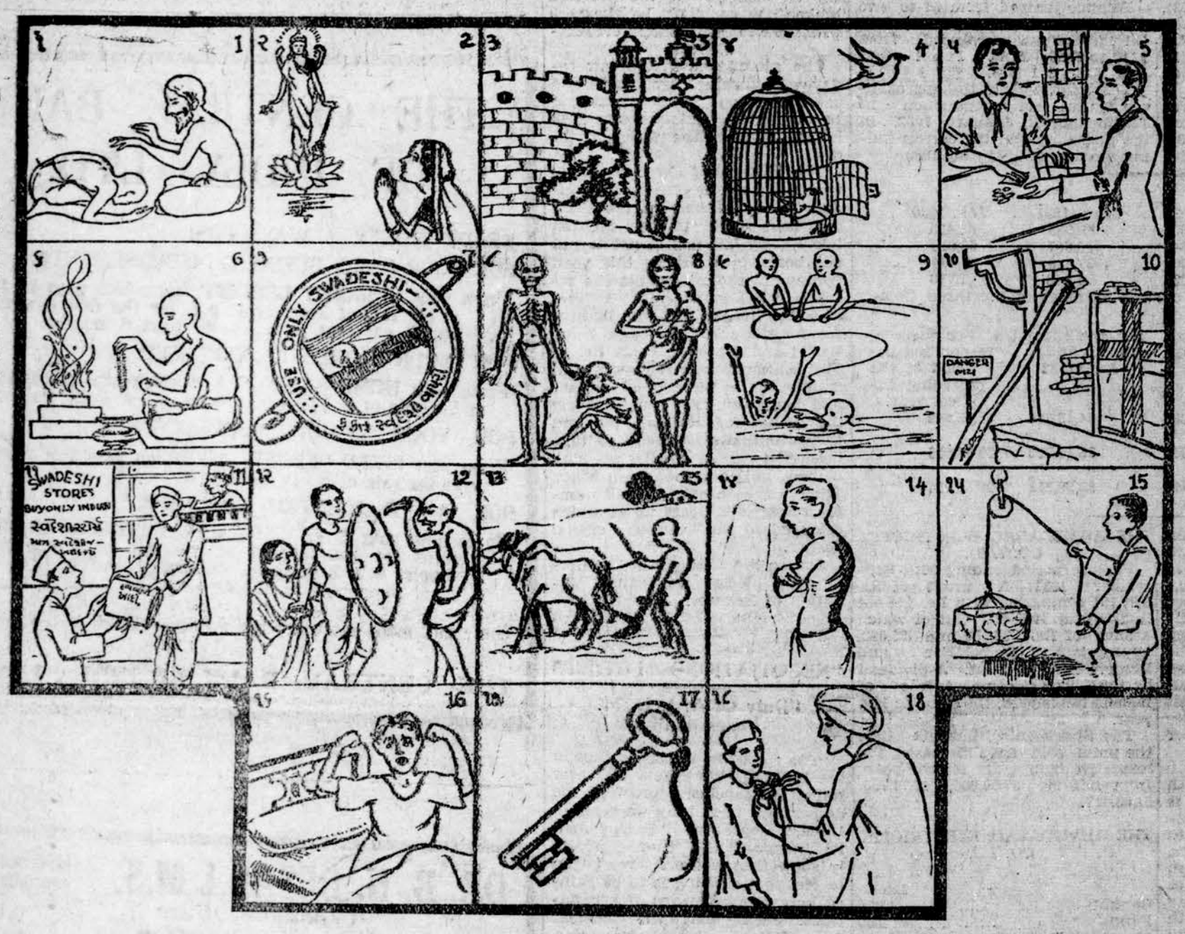
**20 consolation prizes—value Rs. 15 each.**

*Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."*

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word **KEY** in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have accomplete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.




## RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   **Post Box No. 706, General Post Office, BOMBAY.**

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

**ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.**

**The result will be announced on Monday 22nd February.**

## COUPON.

| Number of Sentence. | Number of Picture. | Number of Sentence. | Number of Picture. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS | 17 | 10 Swadeshi will ..... your money | ..... |
| 2 SWADESHI is its own REWARD | 18 | 11 Swadeshi will ..... your country | ..... |
| 3 SWADESHI means ..... | ..... | 12 Swadeshi is a blessing to the ..... | ..... |
| 4 ..... SWADESHI goods. | ..... | 13 Swadeshi lays the..... of Prosperity | ..... |
| 5 Swadeshi brings ..... | ..... | 14 Swadeshi will prove a national ..... | ..... |
| 6 ..... Swadeshi articles only | ..... | 15 Swadeshi is an unconquerable ..... | ..... |
| 7 Swadeshi is our ..... | ..... | 16 Swadeshi is a great ..... | ..... |
| 8 Swadeshi is the ..... of business | ..... | 17 Swadeshi is the ..... of Patriots. | ..... |
| 9 Swadeshi is the salvation of the ..... | ..... | 18 Swadeshi is the ..... of mill industry. | ..... |

Sender's Name.....

Address .....

## THE MOVIE WAY

(Continued from page 3)

has been toiling for many years in night clubs, theatres and small places of assemblage where New Yorkers gather to demand that somebody make them laugh—a pastime at which Mr. Durante excelled.

He was not the man to think of Hollywood with any feeling other than permanent distaste. Generally known as and familiarly called Schnozzle, by virtue of an overgenerous beak, he has always thought of Hollywood as he might think of Bab-el-Mandeb or the Cape of Good Hope—a repellent and alien town out there among the dusty bad lands—and Mr. Durante would no more think of trekking to Hollywood than he would consider having his face lifted or his nose made dainty. Now where is he? Out in Hollywood, working in the movies.

They lured him across the fateful bridge and showed him how easy it was to be funny under a microphone and in front of a camera, and when they were sure of what they suspected—that Mr. Durante would be funny in a bread line, or before a bank with a sign on the door, or in a cemetery waiting for the remains—they hurried him down to a steamer and shipped him through the Panama Canal. He will probably purchase a large home on Hollywood Boulevard, two eight-cylinder cars, a Scotty dog and membership in a beach club, and the night-lifters of New York will have nothing but memories of him.

If a man happens to be a good stage director, the procedure is about the same, and he is invited over to Astoria to see if he can do anything interesting with a camera. If he shows signs, he is asked to put his name on the dotted line and embarks for California, where his future lies in his own hands. One or two such stage directors have failed recently and turned suddenly into actors, without knowing exactly what happened.

An excellent reason why New Yorkers dislike to leave their city and go 3000 miles is that many of them have homes in or near the metropolis, and the same is true of writer and stage directors.

If the studio is interested in a new novelist who comes along with a fast-selling novel, or a dramatist who looks promising at a distance, they ask him in for a friendly chat, offer him dollars 1000 cash on the spot and a weekly pay check, with nothing definite ahead except that he must make good. Sometimes it is a four-week contract at dollars 500 a week, and if the candidate produces usable material, he is invited to take a chair and remain. If not, he quietly returns to his home in Manhattan and thereafter speaks of the movies in terms of disrespect.

The Four Marx Brothers struck into talking pictures by way of Astoria, and with no particular reason to hope for success. They had at various times in their vaudeville career displayed their rollicking wares in movie theaterss, helping out the feature film with Marxian buffoonery, and the movie audiences seemed to survey the quartet with a singularly jaundiced eye. When it came time for them to burst into the new medium, they crossed the bridge in fear and trembling, made their motion picture and were afraid to look at it. That was The Coconuts, and once it spread before the public, everyone knew the four wild lads would probably be in the movies until overtaken by the clawings of old age. Now they labour in Hollywood by the westerning sea, producing one film entertainment each year, and the earnestness and zeal of their work is the gossip of the town. All four of Mrs. Marx's little boys trot energetically about the set, haunt the stages, think up gags, think up episodes, suggest this and suggest that, ask questions of people who have been expertly making movies for years, and generally behave with the juvenile abandon of small boys building a bonfire behind the garage. Some people do not like the Four Marxes in the movies, but, on the other hand, some people do not like tomato-juice cocktails.

When the talkers came over the hill, the value of the Eastern studio suddenly tripled, for Hollywood was running about in circles, crying in the wilderness, begging someone for heaven's sake to tell them what to do in this rightful emergency. New York ent volunteers across the bridge—persons who could read lines smoothly and were not afraid of the human voice—and they have been dribbling over to Astoria ever since.

### LITTLE MONEY BUT LOTS OF FUN.

On the other side of the canvas is a distinct group of volatile young persons out in Hollywood who did not break into the business by showing first in the East what they could do. They leaped straight to Hollywood on their own. They paid their own railway fares and came from all sections of the United States—boys and girls in their teens and early twenties—and they compose a gallant, never-whipped army on the West Coast, a happy, thoughtless, carefree army, with no mental picture of the future and no dismay. They have no guarantee against the chill of landlordism and starvation, and compose an interesting mob any way you survey them.

The fellows are almost all college lads—yellow-haired youths who looked around at life in their home towns and wondered what to do. The girls—a few of them—are college graduates, but the majority are just pretty young things who hope their looks will eventually carry them into those frowning studios. These young ones form a colony of their own. They lean upon one another for sympathy and encouragement. They came without knowing anything of the business and because they heard it was fun. In the home town the drug-store crowd told them they were handsome and ought to do well in the films. So out they dashed to Hollywood, where they found others of their ilk.

You will see them in small bungalow courts. The girl has a few pretty clothes, a standard hat and a pair of shoes. The boy owns a small roadster, a tennis racket, a pair of white flannels and a ukulele. They gather into parties at the slightest urge. They sing the whole night through, to the consternation of the neighbours. They have no bills, for they have no credit. They are a laughing crowd, day or night, and there is no official night for them.

On Sunday, the boy with the roadster loads it with the boys and girls who lack roadsters, and rushes down to the beach, where they play games, lie on the sand, and discuss destiny. They do not really give a simple darn about motion pictures. They are having a lark and hope not to starve while having it.

Occasionally one of them secures a day's work at seven and a half dollars, of several days' work, whereat he is rich and walks into restaurants like a gentleman. Same way with the girls. Those who have a few dollars purchase coffee and sandwiches for the less fortunate.

A total lack of money is considered a humorous interlude, and at night they sit on the porch rails and croon contentedly. At home, their respectable people wonder what Joe and Marvin and Freddy and Francine and Margaret and Waldo are doing out there in Hollywood.

Some of them have high ambitions and hopes, but as time drifts by and jobs are scarce, illusions of film greatness fade and the youngsters idle along, certain there is plenty of time to decide upon a life work later on. A producer estimated there were 3000 or 4000 of these thoughtless kids, dallywhacking away on the rim of the movies, tinkling the ukuleles at night and rushing down to the sea in the roadsters. Five years hence 90 per cent of them will be back in the old home town with a white collar job, a nice wife and a house in Hill Avenue.

GIVES LASTING GOOD SERVICE UNDER CONDITIONS OF HARD WEAR

The "RAILWAY SERVICE"
Extra Strong
Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Rs. 50/-
Fine Silver Rs. 60/-

Officially adopted by the Leading Indian Railways

BUY A WEST END

WEST END WATCH Co
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SEND FOR LARGE FREE CATALOGUE

WANTED CHIEF ORGANISERS
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FOR
THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(HIGHLY SPOKEN BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC)
*For Particulars and terms*
Only respectable and experienced men in this line should at once
*Apply to* :—
HEAD OFFICE: 78, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

# NEW YORK COTTON

## LONG LIQUIDATION ON WEAKNESS OF STOCKS

New York, Feb. 9.

UNDERTONE EASY—ABSENCE OF TRADE DEMAND—LONG LIQUIDATION—WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET—PRICE RANGE 5 PTS—MARKET CLOSES 4 TO 8 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. LOWER AT 6.65c.

The New York cotton futures market was easy and in the absence of trade buying prices ruled declined. Weakness of Wall Street market influenced long liquidation and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a net decline of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was closed owing to a local holiday.

Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and the present action of the market is disappointing to both bulls and bears. Small improvement in prices brings out hedge selling and small setbacks induces buyer. In the meantime professional operators are keenly watching the prospects of the new crop. At present the general idea is for a reduction of 15 per cent acreage under cotton. Even this decrease in the total area is looked upon as a bullish factor by ardent bulls who have no means to bid up prices. As pointed out before we do not like to rely only on the acreage as the cotton yield entirely depends upon weather. Even reduced acreage with satisfactory weather may produce a big crop while big acreage and more use of fertilizers have produced smaller crops in the past. Thus those who predict higher prices are confident about unfavourable weather during the growing season of the American cotton crop. We do not claim to possess such a foresight and while we do not wish to run the risk of predictions, we do believe that chances are in favour of a moderate rise. At the same time we notice that around 7 cent, level there is not enough support to sustain prices as holders of actual cotton are willing to part with a portion their holdings around this level. The extensive holding movement engineered by the Federal Farm Board is mainly responsible for orderly selling. Prices control or price stabilisation, call it what you will, is something beyond the power of anybody of men or any nation no matter how well fortified its treasury may be. The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the prospective supply and demand.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Feb. 8, New York May Highest 6.81 (opening); Lowest 6.77 (2-56 p.m.).

Feb. 9, New York May Highest 6.79 (opening); Lowest 6.74 (2-46 p.m.).

Garside Cables:—

"There has been a mild winter over entire belt. Amount of fertilizer being used is less than usual. We estimate stock of Indian cotton in all hands in India including unpicked cotton, at end of December at 3,923,000 against 5,343,000 last season. Mill situation unchanged in United States and other countries of the world."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

NEW YORK:—Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Stop orders being reached. Speculative interest dormant. Preliminary acreage expected about 15 per cent. reduction. Would wait for a further decline before buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 6.55—.05 |
| May | 6.75—.04 |
| July | 6.91—.05 |
| October | 7.11—.07 |
| December | 7.27—.06 |
| Middling Spot | 6.65—.05 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

The market was closed on Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)— | |
| March | 6.58 |
| May | 6.76 |
| July | 6.93 |
| New York Noon Call.— | |
| March | 6.58 |
| May | 6.77 |
| July | 6.93 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 9.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports | 47,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 14,000 |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 13,000 |

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, February 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/8.

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

## DULL AND FEATURELESS

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.

NOTHING DOING—S C A T-TERED SELLING OF NEARS—STRADDLE BUSINESS OFFSET TRADE CALLING—PRICES CLOSE UNCHANGED TO 1 PT. UP—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 3 PTS. DOWN AT 5.56 d.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and remained dull and featureless throughout the session. There was practical little business and scattered long liquidation resulted in a small loss in near positions. Straddle business in the afternoon was offset by trade calling which maintained steadiness. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.56 d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures section was strong and closed at a rise of 4 points with May 5.43. Egyptian Cotton futures were quiet and close at a rise of 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points.

AMERICAN COTTON NOT ATTRACTIVE

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co., in their report issued on Wednesday state as under:—

The prospective supply position appears as below:—

Last carry-over about 9 Million Bales.

Last season crop+about 16 1/2 Million Bales.

Total supply about 25 1/2 Million Bales.

Probable consumption 13 1/2 Million Bales.

July 1932 supply about 12 Million Bales.

The Garside Service points out that the weather has been unusually favourable for the overwintering of weevil. It must be remembered that a reduction of 10 per cent was made in the 1931 crop, for whereas the area picked in 1930 was about 45 million acres, the amount for harvest as given by the U. S. Board of Agriculture on December 8th last, for the 1931 crop was 40,495,000 acres. If therefore a further deduction of 15 per cent is to take place this year, then only 34,425,000 acres will be put under cultivation. The 1931 crop yielded 201.1 lbs. per acre but the average for 10 years is only 154.4.1 lbs, and consequently upon that basis a crop of 10630,000 Bales would be the result.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REVIEW.

"During the week, a fair amount of business in spot was put through. The future section was very quiet throughout the week but a steadiness was maintained by trade calling, which was generally offsetting liquidation and hedge selling. There were no features worth recording and, although cotton is not included in the tariff scheme, Operators are still cautious chiefly awaiting the outcome of the developments in the Far East. On the Egyptian market, Sakels suffered from liquidation and Sudan hedge selling but a good trade support counterbalanced the liquidation in Uppers."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros., have received the following cable:—

Scattered long liquidation of nears.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—New York cables, fear only small acreage decrease. Weather mild expect big weevil survival.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 8th inst. (5-32 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Slightly more cotton offering from America; undertone very steady; may have small setback, but remains conservatively bullish, same applies Uppers."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| February, 1932 | | 5.27 |
| March, 1932 | 5.24 | 5.24 |
| April, 1932 | | 5.24 |
| May, 1932 | 5.24 | 5.24 |
| June, 1932 | | 5.24 |
| July, 1932 | 5.24 | 5.25+.01 |
| August, 1932 | | 5.26+.01 |
| September, 1932 | | 5.27+.01 |
| October, 1932 | 5.28 | 5.29+.01 |
| November, 1932 | | 5.31+.01 |
| December, 1932 | | 5.35+.01 |
| January, 1933 | 5.35 | 5.36+.01 |
| February, 1933 | | 5.38+.01 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.56—.03 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 7.16 |
| May | 7.35 |
| July | 7.52 |
| October | 7.76 |
| November | 7.82 |
| December | 7.91 |
| January, 1933 | 7.91 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 7.40 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

## BULLS UNLOADING

Bombay, Feb. 10.

MARKET OPENS STEADY—LOCAL OPERATORS SELL—SMALL RALLY ON COVERING—BULLS UNLOAD—OPTION DEALERS SELL—UNDERTONE EASY.

The forward cotton market displayed easy undertone. As pointed out before, the weak technical situation rendered by urgent short covering was mostly responsible for poor rallying power. There was fairly large long liquidation. Prices opened at Rs. 221 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 219/8 on selling by local operators. As soon as the selling was over prices recovered to Rs. 220/8 on scattered covering. But the improvement was soon lost on free unloading by a well-known operator. Option dealers who bought when Broach prices were near the top, also unloaded and prices declined to Rs. 218/8.

Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 1 point as expected. Later Liverpool was reported 4 points down. There was further liquidation in the local market and prices closed at about the lowest level of the day as under:—

Broach A/M. 217/8
Oomra March Rs. 207
Bengal March Rs. 187/4

BULL SIDE LOST ATTRACTION.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. state:—"In view of the very bullish sentiment which prevails in the Bazaar, prices may easily be carried higher, yet looking to conditions as they exist to-day, both with regard to supply and demand, the bull side of the market has lost all attraction for us and we are definitely in favour of liquidating all bull commitments, whilst we can see very little danger in selling short for modest and quick profits."

PRESENT STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL.

March 390 points; May 372 points; July 357.

BOMBAY-LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool May and Broach A.M. Rs. 7.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 141.90—0.70 |
| May | 147.30—1.10 |
| August | 151.70—2.30 |

OFFICAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| | Sup. | Fine | F. G. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal | | | | |
| U. P. | 209 | 204 | 199 | 195 |
| M. G. Rajputana | | | | |
| M. G. Oomra | | | | |
| M. G. Panjab | 207 | 202 | 197 | 193 |
| No. 3 | 222 | 218 | 214 | ... |
| No. 1 | 234 | 230 | 226 | ... |
| M. G. Oomra | | | | |
| No. 2 | 227 | 223 | 219 | ... |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

100 Bussan & Co. Wun 235
100 Do. Wardha 228
100 Do. Pandurna 227
100 Do. Wun 230
200 Do. 232
150 Do. Ghatanjin 230
63 Colaba Land Ellicnpur 210
90 K. Damji Co. Bhilwara 190
600 N. Fatchalli Barwaha 215
100 Breul & Co. Malkapur 208
80 Colaba Land Mill Dondaicha 200
200 Kotak & Co. Ranala 207/210
400 Nasshingshi Bengal 190
100 Viram Ladha Bowad 201
100 Breul & Co. Panipat 195
48 Viram Ladha Nimbahera 193
100 V. Mavji Gondal 204
100 Do. Malegaon 200

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| F. P. Bales. | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 9/2/32 | 7837000 | 7533000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 9/2/32 | 47000 | 24000 |
| Exports to date 9/2/32 | 5269000 | 4673000 |
| Exports to Ports 5/2/32 | 4809000 | 4025000 |
| Stocks Interior Towns 5/2/32 | 2123000 | 1627000 |
| Stocks Liverpool 5/2/32 | 878000 | 1108000 |
| Visible Supply 5/2/32 | 9371000 | 7937000 |
| Quantity in Sight 5/2/32 | 11865000 | 11126000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 5/2/32 | 7701000 | 6279000 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach, fully good (Good Staple) | 5.37 |
| Broach, fine (Good Staple) | 5.49 |
| Broach, superfine (Good Staple) | 5.61 |
| Comra, good | 5.73 |
| Comra, fully good | 5.88 |
| Comra, fine | 6.03 |
| Bengal, good | 4.79 |
| Bengal, fully good | 4.89 |
| Bengal, fine | 4.99 |
| Scinde, fully good | 4.39 |
| Scinde, fine | 4.99 |
| Scinde, superfine | 5.09 |

# SHARE BAZAR

## QUIET BUT STEADY SESSION

Bombay, February 10.

NARROW PRICE FLUCTUATIONS —VERY LITTLE FRESH BUSINESS — MOSTLY JOBBING — QUIET BUT STEADY—TATA STEEL SHARES EASY.

The Share Market was rather easy to-day with entire absence of any outside enterprise. Most of the business done was inter-Bazar Jobbers' turns. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range without any definite tendency. Some unfounded report about reducing the production of Tata Steel Works, induced long liquidation. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 662/8 and after declining to Rs. 659/ recovered to Rs. 661/4. Fazul shares declined to Rs. 290/8, but rallied to Rs. 293/2 on bull support. Nagpur Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 276/8 and Swadeshi Mill shares closed at Rs. 207/8 after declining to Rs. 205. Bombay/Burma shares eased off to Rs. 325, but recovered to Rs. 328/2 on improved demand. Tata Steel shares were liquidated down to Rs. 23/10, but short covering hardened prices to Rs. 24/2 by the close.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, February 10.

Bombay Dyeing 662, 60, 61.
Century 210, 6, 7.
Colaba 70-10.
Crescent 48.
Fazul 293, 90, 93-2.
Indore 316, 18.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 277, 76, 79.
New Great 125, 26-14.
Pearl 162, 64, 62.
Simplex 46, 44.
Swadeshi 206, 5, 7.
Burma 326, 28.
Hydro 115.
Tram 103-2, 3-7.
Deff. 287.
Ord. 25, 24-10, 23-10, 24-2.
Bundi 13-12.
Indian 156.
Katni Ord. 42.
Alcock 87.

Out of 10,323 shares tendered for delivery through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange, the following are conspicuous:—

Crescents 337.
Pearls 345.
Nagpurs 150.
Kohinoors 406.
Dyeings 192.
Century 261.
Tata Steel Ord. 4,745.
Hydros 790.
Tram Ord. 705.
Fazals 434.
Burmahs 152.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 255 |
| 50 Apollo | 1/4/0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 2-8 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 80 |
| 250 Bom. Dyeing | 661/4 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 127-8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 Century | 207/8 |
| 500 Central India P. | 915 |
| 100 Central India | 279/6 |
| 100 Colaba | 70/10 |
| 100 Coorla | 115 |
| 100 Crescent | 48/12 |
| 250 Currim. | 48/12 |
| 250 David | 80 |
| 250 Dawn | 480 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 25 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-4-6 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20/12 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 4 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 293/2 |
| 100 Finlay | 70 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 Gokak | 87-8 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1205 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 318/2 |
| 250 Jamshed | 4 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 7 |
| 100 Khatau | 83/12 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 111/14 |
| 250 Laxmi | 795 |
| 100 Madhowji | 10-4 |
| 250 Madras United | 200 |
| 1000 Manecki Petit | 700-0 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 20 |
| 1000 Morarji | 305 |
| 50 Mysore | 102-8 |
| 200 New Great P. | 110 |
| 200 New Great | 126-14 |
| 100 New City | 44-6 |
| 250 Pabani | 88-12 |
| 250 Peral | 182/8 |
| 100 Phoenix | 250/0 |
| 10 Premier | 1/4 |
| 100 Shapurji | 5 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1425 |
| 250 Simplex | 46-4 |
| 100 Swan | 57/8 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 207-8 |
| 25 Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 Tata | 15 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 505 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1030 |
| 1000 Western | 980 |
| BANKS. | |
| 100-50 Baroda | 62 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-8 |
| £10-5 Eastern | 57/8 |
| 500 Imperial | 850 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 211-14 |
| 100-50 India | 76/8 |
| 5 Union | 3-1-6 |
| CEMENT. | |
| 10 Bundi | 13/8 |
| 70 Gwalior | 62 |
| 250 Indian | 156-4 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 54/4
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 62/8
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 92/14
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 89-4
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 80/8
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 92/2
5 per cent. 1939-41 Loan Rs. 80/6
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 98-2
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/4
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 92/4
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free Rs. 100.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan Rs. 101-4.
6 1/2 per cent. 1936 Treasury Bonds Rs. 101-6.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 59
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 58
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 58
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 72.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 91-8.
Tone of Market:—Firm.

Tone of London Silver.—Very quiet. Continent small buyer. Small offerings.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 205 |
| Bengal Fine | 202 |
| Bengal F. G. | 199 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 205 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 202 |
| Wardha-Hingh Fine | 235 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 235 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 220 |
| Arvi Fine | 220 |
| Ellichpur Fine | 220 |
| Amraoti Fine | 218 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 218 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 215 |
| Khandesh Fine | 215 |
| Muthia F. G. | 202 |
| Jalna/Sailu Fi G. | 208 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 217 |
| Ujjain/Saujaulpur Fine | 245 |
| Broach Fine | 245 |
| Comptah/American | 258 |
| Punjab/American mix | 230/40 |
| Cambodia | 285 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 240 |
| Compta Good | 260 |

LINSEED OIL.

London, February 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15|1-1|2 Mar|Apl. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15|11-1|4 May|Aug. Paid and Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, February 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot per lb. 2-7|8 Sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, February 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes 25|6 Feb|Mar. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per lb. Parcels 26|6 Feb|Mar. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels 26|6 February Hull Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 33|9 May|June Nominal.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 100 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 104 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 510 |
| 100 Katni | 142-8 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 9/4 |
| 10 Punjab | 7/10 |
| 100 Shahabad | 176-14 |
| INSURANCE. | |
| 10 Jupiter P. | 7-3 |
| 15 Jupiter | 6/8 |
| 15 New India | 15-2 |
| 200 Oriental | 1400 |
| 10 Vulcan | 4-10 |
| ELECTRIC. | |
| 100 Ahmedabad | 110 |
| 1000 Andhra Val P. | 930 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. | 707/8 |
| 50 Bom Tram. P. | 63 |
| 50 Bom. Tram | 102/7 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 101-4 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 115 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1012/8 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 415 |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 687-8 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 86/4 |
| 100 Central Province | 71 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 74/8 |
| 100 Guzrat | 40 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 50 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 600 |
| MINING. | |
| 10 Central India | 0/4 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 11-4 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 110 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 47/8 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 287-8 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 24/2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| 100 Alcock | 87/8 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 191/4 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 171/14 |
| 60 Bom. Telephone | 41/8 |
| Brit. B. Petrol | 2/12 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 328/2 |
| 50 Bom. Burma New | 113/12 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 135 |
| 15 Scindia | 6/9 |
| 3½ per cent Government Paper | 84 |
| 6 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free | 92 |

# INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| In full-pressed Bales | 2 Days. | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,136 | 56,195 |
| Central India | 590 | 69,420 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 790 | 48,529 |
| Hyderabad/Gaorani | 229 | 12,903 |
| Berar | 1,695 | 102,342 |
| Central Provinces | 382 | 41,993 |
| Total Oomras | 4,822 | 330,645 |
| Dholera | 412 | 91,753 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 98 | 22,173 |
| Rajputna | 152 | 26,800 |
| Sind-Punjab | 528 | 85,056 |
| Broach | | 8,379 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 197 | 10,601 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 19 | 12,726 |
| Cocoanada | | 3 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 1,490 |
| Persian | | 372 |
| American | 1,135 | 39,268 |
| Egyptian and African | 356 | 51,947 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 64 |
| Total | 7,719 | 684,321 |

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 4th Feb.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 3-2-32 | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 990 | 77,441 |
| Japan & China | 1,600 | 401,510 |
| Coast Ports | | 18,891 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 71,580 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 11,628 |
| Total | 2,590 | 580,850 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,135 |
| Central India | 590 |
| Barsi/Nugger | 790 |
| Hyderabad/Gaorani | 229 |
| Berar | 1,695 |
| Central Provinces | 382 |
| Dhollera | 412 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 98 |
| Rajputana | 152 |
| Sind-Punjab | 528 |
| Compta/Dharwar | 197 |
| Westerns/Northerns | 19 |
| Americans | 1,135 |
| Egyptians | 356 |
| Cotton | 7,719 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 392 |
| Linseed | 903 |
| Rape Rai & Mustardseeds | 43 |
| Gingallyseeds | 4,503 |
| Groundnuts | 27,451 |
| Castorseeds | 10,631 |
| Rice | 4,640 |
| Myrabollams | 7,182 |
| Cottonseeds | 4,207 |
| Gram | 1,157 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 4,922 |

NEW YORK BONDS AND SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The National City Bank of New York.

Bombay have issued the following Nominal offered Prices as at close of Market 3rd Feorurary:—

BOND QUOTATIONS.

| Security. | Price. | App. Yield p.c. |
|---|---|---|
| Argentine Govt. 6s. May 1960 | 53 | 11.76 |
| Canadian Natal Rwy. 5s. 1969 | 82 | 6.27 |
| Chile Govt. 6s. Oct. 1961 | 12-7/8 | |
| German Cent. Bk. of Agri. 6s. 1938 | 40 | |
| Japanese Govt. 6-1/2s. 1954 | 75-1/2 | 9.10 |
| Kgd. of Italy 7s. 1951 | 98-3/8 | 7.11 |
| Kingdom of Norway 6 p.c. of 1943 | 75-1/2 | 9.67 |
| National City By. of N. Y. | 46-3/4 | |
| | bid none offered. | |
| P. L. M. 7s. 1958 | 101 | 6.92 |
| U. S. of Brazil 6-1/2s. Oct. 1957 | 20 | |

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

| Security. | Price. | App. Yield. |
|---|---|---|
| North American Co. Common | 32-1/4 | |
| Elec. Bond & Share Co. N. Y. Common | 20-7/8 | |
| American Foreign Power Co. Common | 16-7/8 | |
| General Electric Common | 19-3/8 | |

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, February 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on Berlin | 14.43. |
| T.T. London on Amsterdam | 8.53-1/2. |
| T.T. London on Brussels | 24.70. |
| T.T. London on Madrid | 24.68. |
| T.T. London on Milan | 86.31. |
| T.T. London on Berne | 17.53. |
| T.T. London on Paris | 87.43. |
| T.T. London on Prague | 116.50. |
| T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) | 3.44-1/8. |

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, February 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton: No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) per ton £13-2-6 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull|Continent) £12-2-6 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, February 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) per ton £11-10-0 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. (Hull) per ton £8-13-9 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, (London). (Hull) per ton £12-5-0 Feb|Mar. Sellers.

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 10.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 15th March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16. February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 10 Mar|15 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 2/6 10 April|15 May.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 389.
Banks Selling T T 388.
Banks Buying T T 381.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 648.
Banks Buying D D 670.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 140 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 97 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 127 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 104 5/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.44 1/8 9th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|10 3|4 10th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 9|16 9th inst.
London|Paris 87.35 9th inst.
London|Belgium 24.50 9th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.75 9th inst.
London|Italy 66.25 9th inst.
London|Berlin 14.48 9th inst.
London|Holland 8.53 9th inst.
Tone of Silver Exchange:—Quiet Steady.
GOLD—
9th inst. £5-19-11.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 19 3|8 9th inst.
Forward 19 1|2 9th inst.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 29 7|8 9th inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 5 3|16 per cent. 9th inst.
6 Mos. 5 1|2 per cent. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCANGE.

London, February 9.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £12.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £93 1|2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6 5|16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £88-3|8.

Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £75 3|8.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £...

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £29.

Indian Stock Sterling Loan:—
3 per cent. £43.
3 1|2 per cent. £57.
4 1|2 per cent. £78 1|2.
Consols 2 1|2 per cent. £34 3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £98 1|2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-1|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, February 9.

Copper, Brazlers £48 1|2.
Yellow Metal £41.
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands £13 1|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-1|2.
Tin, English Ingots £140 1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, February 9.

Demand Bills ..... 3.44.00.

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 9.

SILVER:—Market is very quiet.
Spot ..... 19-3|8.
Forward ..... 19-1|2.

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 9.

Bar Gold Fine, per Oz. £5-19-11.

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

London, February 9.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans 4-3|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3|4 per cent.

BANK BILLS—
3 Months 5-3|16 per cent.
6 Months 5-1|2 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS—
3 Months 6-3|4 per cent.
6 Months 6-7|8 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, February 9.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f Calcutta:—Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|9.

C & f Bombay Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|9-1|2 Nominal.

C & f Karachi Feb|Mar. per cwt. 8|9-1|2 Nominal.

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J3

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 193

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J2

# BRITAIN BUILDS UP TARIFF WALLS

## A FULL-FLEDGED PROTECTION

## Commons Endorse Fiscal Policy

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY 452 VOTES AGAINST 76.

### *30 LIBERALS, INCLUDING THREE MINISTERS, VOTE AGAINST GOVT.*

LONDON, February 10.

**The House of Commons has endorsed the Government's fiscal policy by adopting, by 452 votes to 76, the resolution giving effect to the programme enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain on the 4th February.**

**FAITH IN OTTAWA CONFERENCE.**

"Any subsequent Parliament can alter the fiscal decisions of the present Parliament," Mr Baldwin reminded the Commons in winding up the debate, but added that if the present experiment succeeded, the tariff issue would be dead. He laid great stress on the potentialities of the Ottawa Conference, where, he was convinced, they would lay the foundations of a policy that, for generations, might alter the currents of world trade and bring prosperity to the Empire.

**MINISTERS VOTE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.**

Thirty Liberals voted against the Government including the Ministers, Sir S. Samuel, Sir D. McLean and Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair and also the Colonial Under-Secretary, Sir Robert Hamilton.

### Rt. Hon W. Runciman Justifies Tariffs

LONDON, February 9.

Government had a great anxiety over the financial situation, said Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, continuing the tariff debate in the House of Commons to-day. The country was still paying for the August crisis. The movement of capital abroad was causing anxiety owing to the constant reduction of French balances. We could stand the strain well, but if the pound showed further signs of weakness, French and Italian withdrawals would be continued. We could only meet the position by reducing the adverse balance and ceasing to live on capital. Practically half of the world was working on the sterling basis. In Europe the Scandinavian countries were setting pace and others would probably follow.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

If we balanced the budget and reduced the adverse balance of trade, there was no reason why the sterling circle should not be extended. He pointed out that the adverse balance could no longer be allowed to settle itself owing to new factors, including concentration of gold in two countries and the new Customs boundaries. He justified the tariffs by emphasising that the sterling must be on a strong basis in order to enable Britain to purchase food and raw materials. We wanted to prevent the undue importation beyond our purchases abroad. The basic 10 per cent. Customs Duty would raise nearly 30 million sterling in revenue without increasing the cost of living, thus giving confidence abroad in our determination to maintain the currency. We proposed to attempt negotiations with a view to reduction in foreign tariffs.—Reuter.

### PROFITEERING IN GOLD

#### Question In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Following the recent profiteering gold (in view of the rise in price) from old false teeth, earrings and spectacles, to sovereigns, a question was asked respecting the latter in the Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the number of gold coins in private hands was insufficient to justify special legislation, but holders would best serve public interest by paying them into the bank or post-office with a view to transmission to the Bank of England.

Meanwhile, it is announced in city that four leading bullion brokers are prepared to purchase gold and sovereigns at 37 per cent. premium, it is understood with a view to export.—Reuter.

## GERMANY IS DISARMED: WILL POWERS FOLLOW SUIT ?

### *Settle Political Payments As Well As Disarmament*
*— Dr. Bruening*

### "Germany Threatened With Loss Of All Her Reconstructed Economic Position"

### *NINE POINTS OF U. S. FOR DISARMAMENT*

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Geneva.—Addressing foreign journalists. Dr. Bruening said:—

**"Germany is disarmed. She claims that her example must now be followed after so many years. "The whole of the German people would stand by this demand and be united on the subject."**

**He added that they must have a settlement of political payments as well as Disarmament, pointing out that Germany had just reconstructed her economic position and industry after emerging from the crisis of inflation, and now she was confronted with the possibility of all her work being lost with the closing of frontiers on all sides and other economic difficulties.**

**He stated, he was leaving this evening and hoped to return to Geneva before the Conference concluded.—Reuter.**

### FRENCH BUDGET

#### Deficit Of Four Milliard Francs

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—A deficit of four milliard francs was announced in the Chamber which began the debate on the 1932 budget, but the budget is balanced on paper with a surplus of fourteen million francs.—Reuter.

### COTTON TRADE IN INDIA

#### Proposed Despatch Of Mission From Britain

#### MATTER TO BE RECONSIDERED LATER

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the Commons Captain Erskine-Bolst asked if a trade mission would be sent to India to improve the trade in cotton goods.

The Secretary for Overseas Trade replied that the British Trade Commissioners in India constantly endeavoured to promote the sale of United Kingdom products, including cotton goods. He mentioned that the Senior Commissioner would tour the United Kingdom officially in the summer to advise firms regarding requirements of the Indian market, and added that while it was not intended at present to despatch a mission to India, the matter would be reconsidered as soon as conditions became such as to justify reasonable hopes of success.—Reuter.

### "EIDUL-FITR"

#### Celebration In England

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A large gathering including the Persian Minister in London, the Egyptian Charge D'Affairs, the Indian High Commissioner, Lord and Lady Headley and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, was present at Shahjehan Mosque, Woking, for the celebration of "Ed-ul-Fitr". Imam Abdul Majid delivered an address in which he laid stress on the efficacy of Imam to solve the present social and economic ills throughout the world.

Lord Headley afterwards reviewed the progress made towards the erection of the proposed mosque in Kensington and mentioned that site had been acquired and plans had been drawn up by Sir Brumwell Thomas. He laid emphasis on the need for further funds.—Reuter.

### Alterations In P. & O. Liner "Strathaird"

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Changing circumstances have necessitated the recent alterations in the new P. & O. Liner "Strathaird" which starts on her maiden voyage to India and Australia from Tilbury on 12th instant. The company has replanned third class arrangements and substituted "Tourist Class" accommodation.—Reuter.

### CAWNPORE MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES

#### Collector's Assurance

CAWNPORE, Feb. 10.

The President and members of the Constitutional League waited in deputation on the Collector to ventilate the merchants' grievances and fears. The Collector announced that further prosecutions for closing shops were not intended at present. He also informed them that there would be no frequently repeated visits on shopkeepers who were released after apologising, and no immediate action was intended against those who kept their shops closed during the last few days.

Members of the Constitutional League were jeered at by large crowds as they went into the markets last evening and again this morning to get the shops opened. The situation is being closely watched.:

A QUIET ID.

'Id' celebrations passed off quietly. Prayers were offered for Kashmir and Frontier Muslims at all the mosques.—A. P.

### Enfranchising 1,850,000 Voters In Rural Areas

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN C. P. COUNCIL

#### Franchise Committee's Proposals

(From our correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

The C. P. Franchise Committee has proposed the following distribution of seats for the future C. P. Council. The total number of seats will be 110 against 73 as at present. 66 of these will be allotted to non-Mahomedan rural areas and 12 for non-Mahomedan urban areas.

15 seats have been allotted to the Muslims, while only 8 seats have been conceded to the depressed classes, who form over 40 per cent. of the population of the whole province Labour representation has, alongwith other special representations for Landholders, Commerce and industry, been abolished, while the aboriginal tribes have been allotted two nominated seats. There will be five women members while 2 seats have been reserved for Anglo-Indians and Christians.

Out of 66 non-Mohamedan rural area seats, Berar gets 21, Nagpur and Jubbulpur Divisions get 16 seats each while Chhattisgarh Division has been allotted 13 seats. 4 Urban seats have been allotted to Berar non-Mohamedan constituency, one for each District town. 6 Mahomedan seats have been allotted to the Berars and the remaining 9 have been distributed amongst the other three Divisions.

Property qualification for voter still remains, and a person paying Rs. 18 per year as house rent in Urban areas and Rs. 15 as land revenue in rural areas will be entitled to vote.

The scheme proposed by the Secretary of the Franchise Committee is intended to enfranchise 1,850,000 voters in rural areas and one-tenth of that figure in the urban areas. 65,000 voters will be added to the list on account of educational qualifications, thus brining the total number of voters 2,100,000 or 13 per cent. of the total population of the province.

### FAILURE OF COTTON CROP IN C. P. & BERAR

#### Khandwa Youth League Declared Unlawful

(From our correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

A statement of cotton bales pressed in the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar during the period 1st September 31 to 29th January, 32 issued by the Local Government shows that 147,785 bales were pressed as against 749,932 of the last year. The figures reveal that the cotton crop in the province has failed by 80 per cent. Though the provincial Government has already declared remissions and suspensions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 33 lacs, it is felt that the relief measures are quite inadequate in view of the fact that the usual demand for Land Revenue in the province is a little over 2 crores of rupees.

The Local Government have by a Gazette notification, dated the 6th instant declared the Kandwa Youth League or the Nawjavan Bharat Sabha Khandwa as an unlawful association.

### CONDITION OF CROP IN C. P. AND BERAR

(From our correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 8.

The C. P. and Berar Weather and Crop Report for the week ended Monday (1st inst.) is as under:—

The weather was clear and warm. Picking of cotton and harvesting of juar and tur and threshing and winnowing of Kharif crops continue. Some damage to wheat in Akola and Yeotmal and to cotton bolls and wheat in Buldana is reported by rats. Standing rabi crops are in satisfactory condition but winter rain is needed in the northern and plateau districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy save for sporadic cattle disease in parts of 1' districts. Test works in the Buldana district have attracted some labourers. Prices of wheat in Chhindwara and Bhandara, o gram in Chhindwara, of rice in Raipur and of jear in Wardha and Bhandara rose, while those of wheat, gram and rice in Bilaspur and of gram in Saugor fell by 1 to 4 seers per rupee.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Threshing and winnowing of rice and godon continue. Rabi crops are doin well.

### ECONOMIES IN GOVT. DEPTS

#### £22 Million Expected

#### 8,000 GIRL TYPISTS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

LONDON, Feb. 10.

**Economies amounting to £22 million are expected to be effected by Government Departments during the current financial year, said Mr. N. Chamberlain, Chancellor of Exchequer, replying to a question in the Commons.**

**Meanwhile 8,000 Civil Service girl typists are launching a campaign to-night to secure higher wages. They contend that their wages compare unfavourably with the commercial typists.—Reuter.**

### DACOITIES IN BURMA

#### Rebels To Hang: 18 Rebel To Be Transported For Life

RANGOON, February 9.

Reports have been received of two murders from Tharrawaddy in which connection two persons have been arrested. Two dacoities and a murder were perpetrated in Pegu. Cases of robbery are reported from Magwe and Maubin while a rebel surrendered in Henzada bringing the total of surrenders for the district to 564.

Anti and Shwe At, two rebel dacoits having been disposed of, Henzada District is now settling down. Obedience to law has been restored and Henzada is now heading th list in Tharrawaddy Division for the payment of revenues.

Three rebellion cases in Henzada District were recently concluded. All the twenty accused were convicted, one being sentenced to death, 18 to transportation for life and one to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

### Dry Weather In India

POONA, Feb. 10.

The weather has been dry over the country except for quarter of an inch of rain at Sandheads. Yesterday's depression over North Baluchistan has weakened and lies this morning as a shallow low pressure area Sind.

Forecast:—Dry weather.—A. P.

### ...OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

Reuter learns that Colonies as well as Dominions will be represented at the Ottawa Conference. —Reuter.

### C. P. Council Session

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

The Budget Session of the C. P. Council will commence on the 27th instant and last up to the 9th proximo. The Budget will be presented on the first day by the Finance Member and General discussion on the Budget will take place on the 29th instant.

The voting on demands for grants will commence from the 1st March. The maximum period for discussion of any one grant has been fixed at six hours.

### School Teachers Suspended

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

Four primary school teachers of Mawanda (Tahsil Ramtek) have been suspended by the District Council, Nagpur for participating in the Peshawar Day procession on the 29th last.

### *BOY RE-ARRESTED AND JAILED*

#### *For Disobeying Commissioner's Order*

#### THREE MEN CONVICTED FOR MANUFACTURING ILLICIT SALT

A youth hardly in his teens, and employed as an apprentice in the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. who was also among those rounded up on the 6th January last with other Congressmen, was released on Monday last from Byculla jail. He was again re-arrested on Wednesday morning and placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala charged with failing to report himself to the police as required by the Commissioner's order.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings. His Worship convicted the accused and in view of his young age, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default six months' further imprisonment.

### Contraband Salt Convictions

Three persons were arrested at the junction of Fanaswadi and Thakurdwar on Wednesday morning in connection with the manufacture of contraband salt. They were then charged under Section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. Evidence was led to show that the first accused led the procession of about 20 to 25 persons, second accused carried in his hands a "sigree" on which was water boiling and the third accused carried a national flag. When they came near a tree they sat down and began to manufacture salt when they were arrested.

The accused were then placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The first accused in his statement said that what he did was a duty to the country Second accused did not consider the manufacture of salt an offence. The third accused did not make any statement. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

### "UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY"

#### Two Men Given 6 Months Each

There was interesting discussion on the legal aspect of a case in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when two persons were placed before him in connection with the alleged illegal activities of the Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee.

Mr. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor, at the outset stated that there was not enough evidence to charge the accused under section 17(2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and therefore he would drop that charge.

Evidence was then led to show that the accused distributed leaflets inviting students to meet at Tambekanta on Tuesday evening to hear the address of the first accused on the present political situation. The accused were therefore arrested.

The Magistrate suggested that the charge against the accused under section 143 I.P.C. would be more appropriate viz. being members of an unlawful assembly. The accused did not participate in the proceedings. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default one month's further imprisonment.

### SALT SATYAGRAHA DEMONSTRATIONS

#### 3 Persons Arrested In Bombay

Three persons were arrested by the Mharbavdi Police on Wednesday morning for leading demonstrations in Salt Satyagraha at Thakurdwar Fanaswadi, Bombay. Large crowds were present at both the places.

After dispersing the crowds the police arrested the leaders and seized "segris" and other articles used for the manufacture of illicit salt. The arrested men were marched in police vans to the Esplanade Police Court to stand their trial.

### DISOBEYING POLICE ORDER?

#### Three More City Convictions

Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, sentenced on Wednesday the ex-Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. to 2 years' simple imprisonment for failing to report himself to the police. The accused who was arrested on January 6, with other Congress workers in the city was released from the Byculla Jail on Monday last.

On his release he was served with a notice to report himself to the police every day which he failed to do and was re-arrested on Wednesday morning. He was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance 2 of 1932. The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

ADVOCATE JAILED.

Another Congress leader and advocate from Girgaum, who was also charged under the same Section before the same Magistrate, was given two years' hard labour and Rs. 200 fine or in default six months' further imprisonment.

A sub-editor of the "Nava Kal" who was released some days back, was re-arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, or in default six months' further imprisonment.

## MESSRS DURGADATT AND B. N. MEISHERI

### *Released And Served With Orders To Refrain From Unlawful Activities*

Mr. Durgadatt Bansidhar Savalka, who was recently released from the House of Correction, Byculla, has been served with an order under Section 4 of Ordinance 11 of 1932, stating that whereas "there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, or in furtherance of a movement unlawful and prejudicial to the public safety or peace," he is directed and ordered to "abstain from any act in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement and from taking any part in any public meeting."

The order is signed by the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. B. N. Meishari who was released at the same time has been served with a similar order.

### NINE RELEASED FROM THANA JAIL

#### Four Asked To Report Themselves To Police

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, February 10.

Nine Congressmen were released from the Thana Jail on Tuesday. Sjt. Jagmohandas Devidas Merchant, Sjt. Parshottamdas Fadia, Sjt. Ratanshi Jasani and Sjt. Ramswarup are asked to report themselves to the police every day. Sjt. S.S. Naik and Shrimati Mudrikabahen Anjaria, Shrimati Harshadabahen Diwanji, Shrimati Kamalabahen Pathak and Shrimati Kabubahen are exempted from reporting to the police.

A prominent Congressman of Vile-Parle was re-arrested at Bordi on Monday and removed to the Bandra lock-up.

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